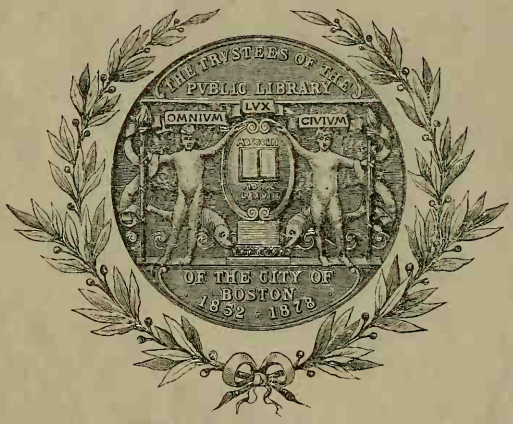
FROM THEN UNTIL NOW

BY

PAULINE SMITH CRENSHAW

No. CS71.S643 1932



GIVEN BY

Mrs. Files Crenshaw

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH
1814 - 1890

PAULINE HANNON SMITH
1831 - 1885

From Then Until Now

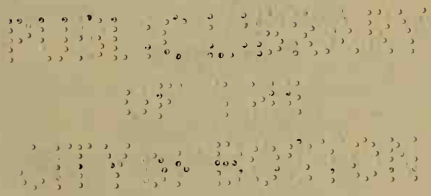
By

PAULINE SMITH CRENSHAW

"It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors." —Plutarch.

"People never look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors." —Burke.

"The Youth of a Nation are the Trustees of Posterity." —Disraeli.



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1932

In Memory
of
My Father,
Lester Chauncey Smith

The records in this book were compiled after faithful research of several years' duration and they are authentic, the authorities in each case being cited. Much of the Smith family record was obtained from the family Bible, which is now in possession of my brother, Captain Lester C. Smith, of Mobile and New Orleans. My father's love for his family and interest in his ancestors inspired me to take up this work where he left off and I hope that it will be of interest to future generations of our family.

PAULINE SMITH CRENSHAW.

May, 1932.

Mrs Files Crenshaw
May 22, 1934

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PART ONE

CHAPTER I

OUR CONNECTICUT ANCESTORS

When I was a child my father often told me that I was "quarter Yankee" and I was terribly humiliated, for to my generation, coming so soon after the civil war, this was a real disgrace.

Even though assured that my grandfather Smith had come to Montgomery from Connecticut when a young man, and that he considered himself a Southerner, as his sympathies were entirely with the South, I still felt the stigma of being part Yankee.

When I was old enough to really care for family history, my father, grandfather and great aunt, who could have told me so much of interest, had passed on. I have read old letters and records and have written to Connecticut for facts about the early generations of our family and for years have been collecting the material in this book.

I am not an historian or a genealogist, and this book is not published for sale. It is simply a mass of old letters and records, which I have tried to put in readable form, for those of us who care to know something of our early ancestors. So I shall digress somewhat from the accepted form of genealogists, as there is much of interest which I should like to preserve, and which I shall include in my book, since I am bound by no rules.

The first settlement of Connecticut by Europeans was made on the present site of Hartford in 1633 by a party of Dutch from New Netherlands. In the same year a trading post was established on the Connecticut river near Windsor by members of the Plymouth colony, and John Oldham (1600-1636) of Massachusetts explored the valley and made a good report of its resources.

Encouraged by Oldham's account of the country, the inhabitants of three Massachusetts towns, Dorchester, Watertown and New Town (now Cambridge) left that colony for the Connecticut valley.

The immigrants from Watertown founded Wethersfield in the winter of 1634-1635; those from New Town (now Cambridge) settled at Windsor in the summer of 1635; and in the autumn of the same year people from Dorchester settled at Hartford.

These early colonists had come to Massachusetts in the Puritan migration; their removal to Connecticut, in which they were led principally by Thomas Hooker, Roger Ludlow and John Haynes, was caused by their discontent with the autocratic character of the government in Massachusetts, though the instrument of government which they founded in 1639, known as the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, reveals no radical departure from the institutions of Massachusetts. The most original feature of these Fundamental Orders was the omission of a religious test for citizenship.

Probably at no period of time were ever as many respectable and educated men emigrated from any country, as from England to Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut from 1635 to 1665—men who were in no degree inferior to their successors in fervent piety, patriotism, learning, or sterling integrity. We are concerned here only with the colony from Watertown, which founded Wethersfield, where Rev. Henry Smith was said to be the "first settled pastor of the first settled town in Connecticut".

From the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Volume Eight of the third series, published by Charles C. Little, 1843:

Sailing list of April 17, 1635. These parties hereunder expressed are to be transported to New England. Embarked in the "Elizabeth," William Stagg, Master, per certificate from Justices and Ministers, where their abodes have lately been.

Elizabeth Stedman, 26 years, page 261.

Nathaniel Stedman, 5 years, page 261.

Isaac Stedman 1 year, page 261.

Dorothy Smith, 45 years, page 262.

Filia, Mary Smith, page 262.

July 17, 1635, embarked in the "Blessing"—John Lester, Master, for New England, parties having brought certificate, etc.

Jo Hathaway, 18 years, and others, page 271. (Certified under the seal, June 9, 1637.)

It is quite probable that to evade the despicable tyranny of the regulations, a true description of the persons was some time concealed. Peter Bulkley was not called a minister because his departure would have been forbidden. We know that in the voyage of the "Abigail," forty passengers more than are here mentioned came over, some of whom no doubt thought best to be taken in, like Hugh Peters, after the clearance of the vessel. (Page 273.)

"A letter from the Commissioners of Plantations prohibiting the promiscuous passing of his Majesty's subjects to the American plantations, no-subsidy men to pass without a license, nor other persons without attestation from two justices. A return of the names of one hundred two persons embarked at Sandwich for New England." (Page 274.)

It seems that the Commissioners of Plantations introduced this regulation of which, as that committee of the Privy Council had for its head, William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, we may be confident, the principal object was to embarrass the Puritan ministers, desirous of coming to our country. His elevation to the Primacy was in September, 1633, and the next year this Commission was instituted. How utterly ineffectual was such petty statesmanship may be known by a reference to the names of distinguished men who came, passengers in the same ships, *but not* entered in the list. Power thus used was altogether illegal, but as it failed of its purpose, we may now rejoice in the attempt that has furnished us so valuable a document. (Page 276.)

The foregoing explains why the name of Rev. Henry Smith, husband of Dorothy Smith, was not listed as a passenger on the "Elizabeth," which sailed April 17, 1635, and which "landed at Watertown, Mass., where they lived first, later going to Wethersfield."

From the History of Ancient Wethersfield, page 150, *volume* 1:

In 1641, Wethersfield, for the first time became possessed of a settled pastor in the person of Reverend Henry Smith; described as a gentleman of good family and as the patriarch of one of the best sustained and accomplished families in New England, "he is entitled to our regard as a gentleman of uncommon culture, refinement and firmness." His earliest recorded date in Wethersfield is 1639-

40, when he shared in divisions of land on the east side of the Connecticut River. Mr. Smith's home was on the corner bounded on west by High Street, on east by Meeting House Square.

Trumbull gives this description of Rev. Henry Smith's home: "Five acres on High Street, Wethersfield. Mr. Henry Smith they chose for their minister, who came from England in office."

(Trumbull's History of Connecticut, Chapter 14, year 1636.)

Although Mr. Smith is historically called the first settled pastor of the first settled town in Connecticut, it is not probable that he came with either of the first two bands but with a later one. A few log cabins were built in what subsequently became known as the town of Wethersfield, even before the first settlers reached Windsor. Thus Wethersfield claims to be the first settled town in the state and Mr. Smith was its first settled pastor, although he was not installed as such until after Mr. Hooker and Mr. Warham were officiating in Windsor and Hartford. It is not recorded just when Mr. Smith came to Wethersfield but he was residing there and received his allotment at the first apportionment of the town lands.

("Catalogue of the Names of First Puritan Settlers of Connecticut," with the time of their arrival in the colony and their standing in society, together with their places of residence as far as can be discovered by the records. Collected from the State and Town records. By R. R. Hinman. Hartford, Conn. Edited by E. Gleason in 1846.)

Rev. Henry Smith was the first settled pastor at Wethersfield; he had been a clergyman in England and most of his congregation in Wethersfield came from Watertown in Massachusetts in 1635 and 1636, where they had been under the charge of Mr. Phillips, who did not move to Wethersfield with his church and congregation.

Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, who was born in Suffield in 1731 and settled in Sharon, was the son of Samuel Smith, who was a grandson of Rev. Henry Smith.

Hon. John Cotton Smith, Governor of Connecticut from 1812 to 1817, was a son of Rev. Cotton Mather Smith.

Trumbull, in his History of Connecticut, having previously designated the chief settlers of Windsor and Hart-

ford, names those of Wethersfield, including Mr. Henry Smith among the latter, and adds: "These were the civil and religious Fathers of a Colony that formed its free and happy constitution, they were its legislators and some of the chief pillars of the church and commonwealth, they employed their ability and their estates for the prosperity of the colony."

The ministers were the leading citizens in each town and were generally men of gentle birth and usually were graduates of one of the leading universities, most often of Cambridge, and thus they were naturally the social as well as the spiritual leaders of their people. The title of Reverend was not used in New England until 1670, the ministers being called Mister, Pastor, Teacher or Elder. Mr. Smith is said to have been a scholarly man of gentle birth and breeding, a persuasive preacher and a loyal friend. (From Colonial Days and Ways. By Helen Evertson Smith.)

In Miss Smith's book there is a picture of a Coat of Arms which she says was brought over from England on a silver tankard by Henry Smith and his wife in 1636. I had this coat of arms photographed and identified at the Congressional Library by Mrs. Katherine Collins, who for many years has done Genealogical Research and Emblazoning of Arms and is an authority on these subjects. She says that according to Vermont's Heraldry the Arms illustrated in Miss Smith's book are the Cotton Arms. This would seem to verify the record that Dorothy Cotton was Henry Smith's second wife.

Cotton Arms—Sa, a chevron between three griffins' heads.

Motto—*Carpe Diem.*

(From Collections of Massachusetts Historical Society Gleanings, p. 302: "Harvard. If this name were originally Harward it may be connected with the family which still remains, as it has done for more than three centuries, at Hayne in the Parish of Plymtree. Here again a Coat of Arms would be of service as a means of identification," as in the case of Dorothy, second wife of Henry Smith. Coat of arms brought from England on ring and silver tankard in 1636 and identified as the Cotton arms, thus verifying the record that Dorothy Smith was before her marriage Dorothy Cotton. Authority: Vermont's Heraldry.)

The tankard above mentioned was said to be in the possession of Gilbert Livingston Smith of Sharon, Conn., in 1916.

Copy of a letter which I had from Miss Helen Evertson Smith in 1916 (she was then an old lady) :

Taghanic Inn, Sharon, Conn., May 12, 1916.

My dear Mrs. Crenshaw:

It always gives me pleasure to know that any one has enjoyed "Colonial Days and Ways" and especially when one of the Rev. Henry Smith's descendants has done so.

When I was young I remember that my grandfather had a copy of the old Coat of Arms in color, but it disappeared more than forty years ago, and I do not remember them accurately enough for description.

My grandfather told me that the deers' heads signified that the family had owned a park with deer; that the sheaf of wheat showed that they were farmers; that the palm branches showed that some ancestors had been crusaders.

Wishing that I were able to give you further information,

Cordially yours,
Helen Evertson Smith

"Colonial Days and Ways" was published by the Century Company in 1901.

The following meaning given is by Mrs. Collins: Wheat or Garb means plenty. Chevron symbolizes protection, often granted to one who has achieved some notable enterprise; supposed to represent roof tree or house; given to builders of church or fortress; griffins' heads, symbolize Vigilance; palms symbolize Justice, Victory, Royal Honor.

CHAPTER II

THE SMITH ARMS

From the ancient volume, 1724, by Guillam:

Smith of Edmondthorpe, Leicestershire, *Gules,* on a chevron *or,* between three bezants, as many crosses patee fitchee, *sa,* is paternal of Sir Edward Smith of Edmondthorpe in the county of Leicester, Baronet, son and heir of Sir Edward Smith, also Baronet, deceased. This present Sir Edward Smith (1724) is heir of Edward Smith, Esquire, and also to Sir Roger Smith, Baronet, both of the same place, and also of Erasmus Smith, who was the third son of William Smith of Withcote.

The following from Vermont's and Burke's Heraldry:

Or, on a chevron *gules,* between three crosses patee fitchee, *sa,* as many bezants.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, *or,* an Indian goat's head, *argent,* eared *sa,* bearded and attired of the first.

Meaning of Arms:

Shield; *gules,* red, symbolizes courage and magnanimity.

Or, gold, symbolizes constancy.

Chevron, symbolizes protection; often granted to one who has achieved some notable enterprise.

Bezants, symbolize worthy of trust.

Crosses patee fitchee, *sa;* the cross patee is a cross of eight points, or Maltese cross; fitchee, having a sharp point, making a cross that is fixable in the ground, giving an indication of permanence; the insignia of the Knights of Malta, who checked the advance of Mohammedan power in Western Europe. *Sa* means black.

Animal head: *argent,* silver; symbolizes sincerity and peace.

This Arms of Smith is of Edmondthorpe, Leicestershire. This family is of very great antiquity in the county.

All the Smith arms, Chestershire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire, are adjoining counties and Oxford very near.

In "The Smith Family", Visitation of Leicester, they give the Smith Arms as does Guillam, except that this is added: "in chief a martlet of the second." A martlet is a distinc-

tive mark of a fourth son. Erasmus Smith is, in the "Visitation of London", given as the third son of William Herez or Smith, and in this, the "Visitation of Leicester", is given as the fourth son of John Herez or Smith and grandson of William Herez, or Smith.

The "Smith Family" is by Compton Reade, M. A., Elliott Stock, 62 Paternoster Row. London 1902.

CHAPTER III

REV. HENRY SMITH

Henry Smith was born near Norfolk, England, in 1588, came to America with Winthrop's Fleet, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635.

(From American Historical and Genealogical Notes at Alabama State Capitol.)

All other notes say that he was born at Ipswich, England, and settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, going from there to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died.

Rev. Henry Smith, first settled minister of Wethersfield, is supposed from the tenor of his will to have been twice married. Of his first wife nothing is known, of his second her christian name only, which was Dorothy. After his death she was married to a Mr. Russell of Wethersfield, father of Rev. John Russell, Jr., successor to her first husband in the ministry at Wethersfield.

The births of the four youngest children of Rev. Smith are recorded in Wethersfield records. In his will Mr. Smith mentions his son Peregrine, deceased, and two married daughters who had children; these daughters must of course have been older than those recorded. From the language of the will of Mr. Smith there must have been a daughter who was older than those born in Wethersfield and younger than the two elder daughters. Thus there is proof that there had been at least eight children. From these premises it may be inferred that the two married daughters were by a first and different wife, and that Dorothy was by the second wife. As Noah and Elizabeth are not mentioned in the will of their mother it is concluded that they died young. The only description which we have of Rev. Henry Smith is contained in a part of a letter which was written in 1699 by Rev. Henry Smith's son, Samuel Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts, to his son, Ichabod Smith, residing in Suffield, Connecticut, and which is copied in "Colonial Days and Ways" by Helen Evertson Smith (a descendant of Reverend Henry).

A large part of the letter was burned when the house in Suffield caught fire and was barely saved from destruc-

tion, many books and papers being destroyed. The Bible in which this letter was kept was found on the next day still smouldering with more than half of its leaves burned away, including a part of the family record. The unburned portion of the letter is as follows:

Hadley Mass. Jan 1, 1698-99

"My dear and dutiful Son:—

I was of so tender an age at the death of my beloved Father that I am possessed of but little of the Information for which you seek. My Revered Father was an ordained Minister of ye Gospel, educated at Cambridge in England and came to this country by reason of ye great Persecution by which ye Archbishop Laud and ye Black Tom Tyrant (as Mr. Russell was always wont to call the Earl of Stafford) did cause in ye reign of his Majesty Charles ye First, to lose favour in ye people of England. My Father and Mother came over in 1636-37 first to Watertown which is near Boston and after a year or two to Wethersfield on ye great River where he became ye first settled Pastor. Concerning of ye earlier days I can remember but little save Hardships. My parents had brought both Servants and Maid Servants from England but ye maids tarried not but till they got married, which was shortly for there was a great scarcity of Women in ye Colonies. Ye men did abide better. Onne of them had married onne of my mother's maids and they did come with us to Wethersfield, to our great comfort for some years, until they had many little ones of their own.

"I do well remember ye face and figure of my honoured Father. He was five feet ten inches tall and spare of build though not lean. He was as active as ye Redskin men, and sinewy. His delight was in sports of strength and with his owne Hands he did help to rear our owne House and ye First Meeting House of Wethersfield, wherein he preached years too few. He was well featured and Fresh favoured with faire skin and long curling Hair and a sweet smiling mouth, though he could frown sternly enough when need was. Ye first Meeting House was solid mayde to withstand ye wicked onslaughts of ye Redskins. Ye foundations was laid in ye fear of ye Lord but its walls was truly laide in ye feare of ye Indians, for many and great was ye terror of them.

"I do mind me y't alle ye able bodied men did worke thereat and ye old and feeble did watch in turns to espie if any savages was hiding near and every man kept his Musket nigh to his hands. I do not myself remember any of ye attacks mayde by large bodies of Indians whilst we did remain in Wethersfield, but did oftentimes hear of them.

"Several families which did live a ways back from ye River was either Murdert or Captivated in my Boyhood, and we did all live in constant fear of ye like. My father ever declart there would not be so much to fear if ye Redskins was treated with such mixture of Justice and Authority as they could understand but if he was living now he must see wee can do naught but fight 'em and that right heavily.

"After ye Redskins ye grate terror of our lives at Wethersfield and for many years after we moved to Hadley to live was ye Wolves. Catamounts was bad eno', and so was ye Bears but it was ye Wolves yt was ye worst. The noise of their howling was eno' to curdle ye blood of ye stoutest, and I have never seen any Man yt did not shiver at ye sound of a pack of 'em. What with ye way we hated 'em and ye goode money yt was offered for theyre Heads, we do not hear 'em so much now: but when I do feel again ye young hatred rising in my Bloode, and it is not a Sin because God mayde 'em to be hated. My Mother and Sister did each of 'em Kill more than one of ye grey Howlers and once my oldest Sister shot a Bear yt came too near ye House. He was a good fat one and kept us all in meat for a good while. I guess one of her daughters has got ye skinne.

"As most of ye Wethersfield settlers did come afoot through the Wilderness and brought with 'em such Things only as they did most need at ye first, ye other things was sent round from Boston in vessels to come up ye River to us. Some of ye shippes did not come safe to Wethersfield but many was lost in ye Grate Storm. Amongst 'em was onne which held alle our Best Things. A good many years later, long after my Father had died and my mother had married Mr. Russell and moved to Hadley, it was found yt some of our things had been saved and kept in ye Fort which is by ye Rivers Mouth and they was brought to us. Most of 'em was spoilt with sea water and mould, ye Books and ye Plate. Of this there was no grate store only ye Tankard which I have, and some spoons, divided amongst my sisters, which

was alle so black it was long before any could come to its owne color again and Mr. Russell did opine yt had it not been so it might not have found us again, but he was sometimes a little short of ye charity which thinketh no evil. At yt least I was wont to think so when his Hand was too heavy on my shoulders and I remembered ye sweetness and Charity of my first Father, but on ye whole he was a Good Man and did well by my Mother and her children and no doubt we did often try his temper but it was in his house yt"—Here there is a break where no doubt the letter was burned. (From "Colonial Days and Ways.")

The tankard mentioned in the foregoing letter is the one which bore the Coat of Arms, identified as the Cotton Arms.

Will of Rev. Henry Smith

"Then for my outward estate because it is but little and I have well proved the difficulties of this Country, how hard a thing it will bee for a woman to manage the affairs of so great a family as the Father of Mercyes hath blessed me withall, and have also experience of the prudence and faithfulness of my deare wife, who shall in parting with me part also with a great part of her livlihood; I do therefore bequeath and give to her the full power and disposal of alle that estate which God hath given me in houses, and lands, cattle, and goods, within doors and without, only providing that in case she marry again or otherwise she bee able to comfortably spare it from her own necessary maintenance, that she give unto my Sonne Samuel, that part of my house lot that was intended for my Sonne Perigrine, lying next to the burying place, and the land that I have beyond the great River Eastward; and allso to him and my second Sonne Noah, five acres apeece of meadow with uplands proportionable thereunto; and to the rest of my children the twenty pounds apeece, at the age of one and twenty years or at the time of her death, which shall come the sooner. And for my two daughters that bee married, my desire is that they have twenty shillings apeece and every onne of their children five shillings apeece, either in books or such other things as my wife shall best please to part withall."

This will was made several years prior to his death. There was not much to be disposed of, only a trifle over

£370, but that little was so graciously bestowed that one feels as fully persuaded of the testator's own loving heart as of God's unchangeable love. (From "Colonial Days and Ways," page 53.)

From Burke's Peerage, p. 1736:
"Landed Gentry of Great Britain:
Herez Smith of Slade Park, County Devon, J. P., Essex and Dorn, Lord of the Manor of Newport, Essex; late Captain Queen's Royal Anthrim Rifles; born Feb. 4, 1845; educated at Brighton College and Caius College, Cambridge, B. A. 1866, M. A. 1870. Married Eliza Annabel Sealy, fourth daughter of Edward Vidal of Cornborough, County Devon, and had issue:

i. Ambrose Joseph Cocks.
ii. Joseph Vidal.
iii. Ellen Mary, and others."

(Lineage Henry Smith)

CHAPTER IV

OUR SMITH LINEAGE

Smiths of Withcote, Baronets. (Visitation of Leicester.)

1.

William Herez or Smith married Catherine Ashby.

2.

John Smith married Dorothy Cave.

3.

Erasmus Smith married first a Miss Bydd. His second wife was Margaret Cecil.

4.

Henry Smith, born 1588, name of first wife unknown; second wife was Dorothy Cotton.

5.

Samuel Smith, born 1639, married Mary Ensign in 1662.

6.

Ichabod Smith, born 1670, married Mary Huxley in 1692.

7.

Ichabod Smith, II, born 1708, married Elizabeth Stedman in 1731.

8.

Ichabod Smith, III, born 1738, married Susannah Pomeroy in 1765.

9.

Ichabod Smith, IV, born 1779, married Elizabeth Hathaway in 1810.

10.

William Henry Smith, born 1814, married Pauline Hannon in 1849.

11.

Lester Chauncey Smith, born 1850, married Anne Jackson in 1877.

12.

Pauline Smith, born 1878, married Hervey Files Crenshaw in 1900.

13.

Hervey Files Crenshaw, Jr., born 1904.

James Chauncey Crenshaw, born 1905, married Catherine Westcott in 1928.

Hathaway Crenshaw, born 1909, married Robert Goldthwaite in 1931.

14.

Mary Ann Crenshaw, born 1929.

The data given below are obtained from the following authorities:

Bailey's Encyclopedia.
Allen's Biographical Dictionary.
Ancient Wethersfield by Henry R. Stiles.
Genealogical Notes by Nathaniel Goodwin.
The Smith Family by Compton Reade.

Smiths of Withcote, Baronets; Visitation of Leicester.

The name of this house was Herez, Herrice or Harris; tradition links them to the ancient Cuerdley stock, whence came the Smiths of Hough, Oxford.

There is a tradition that at that time in England, all English subjects were required to bear English names, which accounts for the adoption by William Herez of the name of Smith.

First Generation

William Herez, in the time of Henry the Seventh assumed the name of Smith; he married Catherine Ashby, and had a grant of Arms in 1499.

Second Generation.

His son, John Herez, or Smith, married Dorothy Cave. He died in 1546.

Children:

i. Roger, married Frances Griffin and had a grant of a crest in 1568.
ii. Frances.

iii. Anthony.
iv. Erasmus, married first, a Miss Bydd; second, Margaret Cecil.
v. Margaret, married Gilbert Berry.
vi. Ambrose, married Joanne, daughter of John Coo, of Coxall.
vii. George, married Mary Alles.
viii. Clement.
ix. Robert.
x. Arthur, and others.

Third Generation

Erasmus Smith married first a Miss Bydd.

Of two of the sons of Erasmus Smith and his first wife nothing is known, but of the one named Henry, born 1550, the following account is found in the "Smith Family", by Compton Reade:

Henry Smith (1550-1591), Puritan, styled "Silver Tongue", heir of Erasmus Smith of Sowerby and Husbands Bosworth, born at Withcote at the seat of his grandfather, John Smith, who died in 1546. Erasmus Smith, Benefactor, was his nephew. Fellow Commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1573. Entered Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1576, B. A. 1579. In 1587 Lecturer of St. Clement Danes. This he owed to Lord Burleigh, whose sister, widow of Roger Cave, his father had married, and who resided in the parish; a very powerful and popular preacher, suspended for irregularities by Aylmer, Bishop of London, but by Lord Burleigh's interest he was restored. His sermons, models of pure eloquence, edited by F. Fuller, 1657. Buried at Husbands Bosworth.

The second wife of Erasmus Smith was Margaret Cecil, daughter of Richard Cecil and sister of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of Queen Elizabeth. She was the widow of Roger Cave and the mother of Henry Smith, who came to this country in 1635.

Children of Erasmus Smith and Margaret Cecil:

i. Henry, born 1588 in Ipswich England (one record says near Norfolk).
ii. Frances.
iii. Margaret.

iv. Ellen.
v. Dorothy.
vi. Ann.

Fourth Generation.

Henry Smith was born at Ipswich, England, in 1588; name of first wife unknown; second wife, Dorothy Cotton. She was born in 1585. He died in 1648 in Wethersfield, Connecticut. (From American Historical Notes at Alabama State Capitol.)

Children of Henry Smith and his first wife:
i. Mary, born 1612.
ii. John, born 1615.
iii. Perigrine (no date), died in youth.
iv. Rebecca, no date.

Children of Henry Smith and Dorothy Cotton:
v. Dorothy, born 1636.
vi. Samuel, born January 27, 1639, in Wethersfield, Connecticut.
vii. Joanna, born Xmas, 1641, in Wethersfield.
viii. Noah, born February 25, 1644, in Wethersfield.
ix. Elizabeth, born August, 1648, in Wethersfield.
(From Early Settlers of Connecticut, by Goodwyn.)

Fifth Generation.

Samuel Smith, born January 27, 1639, married Mary Ensign, daughter of John Ensign, in 1662.

Children:
i. Samuel, born before parents moved to Northampton.
ii. Sarah, born before parents moved to Northampton, married John Lawrence, October 16, 1684.
iii. Dorothy, born 1667, married William Rooker, May 30, 1687.
iv. Ebenezer married Sarah Huxley, daughter of Thomas Huxley, in 1692.
v. Ichabod, born 1670, married Mary Huxley, daughter of Thomas Huxley, in 1692.
vi. Mary, born January 18, 1673, married James Barnes in 1696.

vii. James, born June 12, 1675.
viii. Preserved, born August 16, 1677.

Samuel Smith died at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1703. (From Early Settlers of Connecticut, by Goodwyn.)

It is said that Miss Sophia Smith, founder of Smith College at Northampton, was his descendant. She lived at Hadley, Massachusetts.

Sixth Generation

Ichabod Smith was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, January 24, 1670; lived at Hadley, Massachusetts, from 1680 to 1699, then at Suffield until his death. He married Mary Huxley in 1692. She was a daughter of Thomas Huxley of Hartford, Connecticut, later of Suffield, who married Sarah Spencer, daughter of Thomas Spencer of Hartford, later of Suffield. (Sheldon's History of Suffield.)

Children of Ichabod and Mary (Huxley) Smith:

i. Child, unnamed, born 1693, died.
ii. Mary, born at Hadley, Massachusetts, May 20, 1696, married John Kent, died May 20, 1729.
iii. Hannah, born at Hadley, Mass., January 21, 1698.
iv. Samuel, born at Suffield, Connecticut, November 5, 1700, married Jerusha Mather.
v. Ichabod, born at Suffield, January 1, 1708, married Elizabeth Stedman, in 1731.
vi. James, born at Suffield, March 15, 1711, married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Chileab Smith of Hadley, Massachusetts.
vii. Joseph, born at Suffield, January 1, 1717.

(From Early Settlers of Connecticut, by Goodwyn, and Documentary History of Suffield by Sheldon.)

Note:—Two of Mr. Smith's children became Baptist preachers.

Seventh Generation

I

Ichabod Smith, II, and Elizabeth Stedman were married in 1731.

Children:

i. Phineas, born 1732, died 1742.

ii. Elizabeth, born 1735, married Eliphalet Spencer.
iii. Ruth, born 1736.
iv. Ichabod, III, born 1738, married Susannah Pomeroy on September 16, 1765.
v. Asahel, born 1739, married Agnes Gillette.
vi. Jerusha, born 1742, married Paul Smith, son of Samuel Smith.
vii. Anne, born 1744.
viii. Phineas, born 1746, married Betsy Downing.

Ichabod Smith, II, died February 26, 1749, aged 41 years.
Elizabeth Stedman Smith died February 8, 1803.
(Early Settlers of Connecticut, by Goodwyn.)

Seventh Generation

II

Samuel Smith, born November 5, 1700, son of Ichabod Smith and Mary Huxley, married Jerusha Mather. She was born at Windsor, Conn., July 8, 1700. Date of marriage November 8, 1725.

Children:

i. Elizabeth, born 1726.
ii. Dan, born 1728, married Keziah Devotion. He died 1762. She died 1761.
iii. Cotton Mather, born 1730, married Temperance Gayle.
iv. Simeon, born August 6, 1733, married Annie Byles, died 1799. He was a Captain in the war of the Revolution, serving with General Washington in his unfortunate Long Island campaign. He raised and equipped a company at his own expense. He died in 1804 in Westhaven, Vermont.
v. Paul, born 1736, married Jerusha Smith, daughter of Ichabod and Elizabeth Stedman Smith. She was his first cousin.

Jerusha Mather Smith died November 5, 1789, in Sharon, Connecticut, at the home of her son, Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, who was minister there.

Eight Generation

I

Ichabod Smith, III, born 1738, in Suffield, and Susannah Pomeroy, born January 17, 1738, in Suffield, were married September 16, 1765, in Suffield, Connecticut

Children:

i. Elizabeth born 1766 at Suffield.
ii. Susannah born 1768 at Suffield.
iii. Lucinda born 1769 at Suffield.
iv. Anna born 1771 at Suffield.
v. Phineas born 1773 at Suffield. Died young.
vi. Jerusha born 1775 at Suffield.
vii. Ichabod, IV, born June 7, 1779, at Suffield. Married Elizabeth Hathaway, November 10, 1810, in Suffield.
viii. Phineas, born 1781, died August 20, 1820.

Ichabod Smith, III, died at Suffield, March 11, 1820, aged 82 years.

Susannah Pomeroy Smith died at Suffield, October, 1810, aged 72 years.

(From Official Records, Suffield, Connecticut, sent me by Mr. L. G. Allen, who was Town Clerk for many years.)

Eight Generation

II

Cotton Mather Smith married Temperance Worthington, who was born April 3, 1730, at Saybrock, Massachusetts, and who had been previously married to Moses Gayle of Gosher, New York. After Mr. Gayle's death she was married to Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, minister, of Sharon, Connecticut. The tradition is that after the death of Dr. Gayle, being on her way from Goshen to Saybrook, on horseback to visit friends, she was overtaken by a sudden shower near the boarding house of Dr. Smith in Sharon and sought shelter there from the storm. The acquaintance thus accidentally formed ripened into matrimony.

Mrs. Temperance Smith died in Albany, New York, at the home of her son-in-law, Hon. Jacob Radcliffe, Supreme Court Judge, June 26, 1800. Rev. Cotton Mather Smith died at Sharon, November 27, 1806.

Their children were:

i. Elizabeth, born June 29, 1759, married Jacob Radcliff, of Albany, N. Y.
ii. Thomas Mather, born Jan. 21, 1763, died April 18, 1782.
iii. John Cotton, born Feb. 12, 1765, in Suffield, died Dec. 12, 1845. Governor of Connecticut from 1812 to 1817.
iv. Lucretia, born June 20, 1767, died 1773.
v. May, born Feb. 16, 1769; married Rev. Daniel Smith, of Stamford, Conn., Jan. 10, 1801.

Ninth Generation

Ichabod Smith, IV, born June 7, 1779, and Elizabeth Hathaway, born October 17, 1780, were married November 10, 1810.

Children:

i. William Henry, born June 21, 1814, in Suffield, Connecticut.
ii. Ichabod Lester, born July 14, 1817, in Suffield; died in Suffield.
iii. Phineas Chauncey, born July 12, 1821, in Suffield.
iv. Jane Elizabeth, born June 11, 1823, in Suffield. Died, unmarried, in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1901.

Ichabod Smith, IV, died April 25, 1825, in Suffield.

Elizabeth Hathaway Smith died April 13, 1833, in Suffield.

Phineas Chauncey Smith died June 2, 1860, in Nashville, Tennessee.

(From Family Bible and also Official Records, Suffield, Connecticut.)

Tenth Generation

I

William Henry Smith, planter and cotton merchant, was born June 21, 1814, in Suffield, Connecticut, and died February 25, 1890, in Montgomery, Alabama. He was the son of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Smith, grandson of Ichabod and Susannah Pomeroy Smith, all of Suffield, Con-

necticut; a relative of Sophia Smith, founder of Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts; of John Cotton Smith who was Governor of Connecticut 1812-1817; of Captain Simeon Smith of Sharon, Connecticut, who served with Washington in his Long Island campaign in 1776; a cousin of General Ichabod Smith Spencer, a direct descendant of Rev. Henry Smith who came to this country from England because of the religious persecution there, who was the first settled pastor of Wethersfield, the first settled town in Connecticut.

William Henry Smith came to Montgomery in 1835, working first in a hardware store and after the war of secession he was associated with William C. Ray, under the name of Smith and Ray, in the cotton brokerage business. He was later associated with Philemon Sayre, the firm name being Sayre and Smith, Cotton Merchants. Besides his mercantile pursuits he was a planter. He burned his cotton in 1865 rather than have the Yankees get it, as did many other Southern men.

Mr. Smith was City Treasurer of Montgomery for many years, dying while in office. He was a Democrat, a member of the Court Street Methodist Church, in which he served as a steward and trustee for many years.

(From The Dictionary of Alabama Biography, by Dr. Thomas Owen.)

The Smith farm in Suffield ,Conn., where the family lived from 1699 to 1835, adjoined that of the Spencer's, on what is now known as Feather street; the house burned in 1846. (From a letter written me by Mr. Samuel R. Spencer.)

The following sketch of my Grandfather Smith was obtained from the Family Bible, and from a letter from my uncle, Harry Smith (now deceased), to me:

William Henry Smith, born at Suffield, Conn, June 21, 1814, lived there until 1835, when he moved to Montgomery.

On May 23, 1849, he married Pauline Hannon, who was born in Crawford County, Ga., June 4, 1831. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Wright Hannon, granddaughter of Henry and Sarah (Robertson) Hannon; granddaughter of James and Mary (Ray or Wrey) Wright. Their first child, Lester Chauncey Smith, was born at the old Hannon home, 503 South Perry Street, Montgomery, where his parents were married and lived at that time.

Mr. Smith's farm was on the Woodley Road and is now known as Allendale. The house is still standing and is occupied by the family of the late Joe G. Allen, who bought the property from William H. Smith. For many years before his death he was city treasurer of Montgomery. He died of heart trouble, having gone to bed apparently well and was found dead in bed the next morning.

Children of William Henry and Pauline Hannon Smith:

i. Lester Chauncey, born March 26, 1850, in Montgomery, married Anne Jackson December 20, 1877, in Montgomery, Alabama. Died February 5, 1897.
ii. Mary Elizabeth, born September 14, 1851, married William James Cameron, 1872. Died August 2, 1881, in Birmingham, Alabama.
iii. Elliott Hannon, born February 14, 1854. Died November 12, 1891, in Montgomery; unmarried.
iv. William Hathaway, born June 8, 1857, in Montgomery, married Mary Lester in Dalton, Georgia; died January 17, 1909, at Montgomery. No children. She died in 1921, in Montgomery.
v. Philemon Sayre, born November 16, 1859, in Montgomery, died April 24, 1897, at Montgomery; unmarried.
vi. Paul Wright, born August 20, 1862, married Eugenia Bragg April 10, 1888, in Montgomery; died December 23, 1903, in Montgomery.
vii. Henry Spencer, born August 6, 1865. Died September 16, 1866.
viii. Henry Hamilton, born March 1, 1872, in Montgomery, married Maude Glenn at Auburn, Alabama, November 27, 1899. He died in Huntsville, Alabama, July 3, 1921.

William Henry Smith died February 25, 1890, at Montgomery.

Pauline Hannon Smith died March 12, 1885, at Montgomery, Alabama.

Tenth Generation

II

Phineas Chauncey Smith, born July 12, 1821, son of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Smith, married Edna Eliza Terry, November 3, 1852, at Montgomery, Ala.

Children:

i. James Terry.
ii. Mary.
iii. Elizabeth Hathaway married Edwin Boyce Joseph.
iv. Pickett Chauncey married Annie Forss; died December 23, 1895, in Montgomery, Ala.

Eleventh Generation

I

Lester Chauncey Smith was born March 26, 1850, at 503 South Perry Street, Montgomery, Alabama, and died February 5, 1897, in Montgomery. He received his early education in Franklin Academy, Montgomery, and later attended Emory and Henry College in Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1869. He was Flag Bearer in the Watts Cadets, in which served as home guard during the War, and participated in the inauguration of Governor Watts. He was a Democrat, a member of the Court Street Methodist Church, which he served as a steward for many years, and a Knight of Pythias. Married December 20, 1877, Anne, fourth daughter of John William Alexander and Martha (Barnett) Jackson, who lived at Montgomery, Alabama. Granddaughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Urquhart) Jackson; granddaughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Williams) Barnett; great granddaughter of Norman and Jane (Bethune) Urquhart, who emigrated to this country from Scotland, about 1750; great granddaughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Irving) Nealy, who emigrated from Ireland to Washington County, Georgia; great granddaughter of James and Isabella (Johnston) Barnett, of Newberry District, South Carolina; great granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Borland) Jackson.

(From The Dictionary of Alabama Biography by Dr. Thomas M. Owen.)

The following account of Mr. Smith's life and work is taken from the Proceedings of the Alabama Bar Association, 1897, pp. 63-6, the article having been written by Judge William S. Thorington, his former law partner:

"Lester Chauncey Smith, son of William H. and Pauline Hannon Smith, the former for many years one of the most respected citizens of Montgomery and for many years City Treasurer, and the latter a brilliant and lovable woman, was a sister of the late Elliott Hannon who was for many years President of the Bank of Montgomery. Lester C., oldest child, was educated primarily at Montgomery, and was graduated from Emory and Henry College in Virginia, where he made a remarkable record, especially in Mathematics. It is related that while he was there and when he was only nineteen years of age (if that old) that the Professor of Mathematics in that famous institution gave the students twenty problems covering the entire range of the Mathematical course and that Mr. Smith correctly solved nineteen of the problems and they being of such a difficult and intricate nature, that the Professor at Emory and Henry College sent Mr. Smith's work to the distinguished Dr. Venable, then filling the chair of Mathematics at the University of Virginia, who upon inspecting the work and without knowing what student had done it, predicted a brilliant career for the young man who was capable of such work. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Judge David Clopton and also in the office of Col. Hillary Herbert who was Secretary of the Navy in the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar in January, 1879, and in 1885 he formed a partnership with William L. Thorington under the name of Thorington and Smith, which firm continued until 1888, after which he practiced alone. During the Legislature of 1886-1887 he was one of the Representatives from Montgomery County and on Committee as well as upon the floor of the House he was vigilant, industrious and efficient in forwarding what he believed to be to the interest of his constituents and in opposing what he regarded as unwise measures. As a member of the Code Committee of that body, distinguished because of the ability of its members and their vast labors, his valuable suggestions and untiring energy gained him most favorable recognition as a lawyer and a Legislator He delighted in study and exhaustive

investigation of the law, rather than in struggles and battles of the forum and but few lawyers surpassed him in his quick perception of the salient points in a case or in his capacity for tracing out pertinent authorities to sustain them. His mind was essentially analytic; he was quick and accurate in his deductions and their maintenance. In more cases than one he advised his client to a course of procedure in respect of which he was sustained by the Supreme Court. Had he received systematic training in the law he would easily have been one of the greatest lawyers of his time. In social relations he was genial, warm hearted and sympathetic and his extensive reading and information made him an interesting conversationalist and an agreeable companion. He was fond of friendly disputation and whatever the topic, whether history, current events or the law, he was able to present his side of the question with learning and skill. In personal character he stood with the front rank of men; truth, honor and religion were its basis and to his sensitive nature nothing was more painful than that his motives were questioned. For many years he was an active member of the Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church and for some time prior to his death he was an official member. He married Anne, fourth daughter of John William Alexander and Martha (Barnett) Jackson, and in his domestic relations no man was more devoted or happier. He died in his prime (forty-seven years) leaving the trials and disappointments of this life to enter a haven of everlasting peace and joy."

Lester Chauncey Smith, born March 26, 1850, and Anne Jackson, born June 17, 1856, at Briar Hill, in Pike County, Ala., were married December 20, 1877, by Rev. Allen Andrews, in Montgomery.

Children:

i. Pauline Elizabeth, born November 5, 1878, at Montgomery.
ii. Anne Hathaway, born November 6, 1881, at Montgomery.
iii. Mary Hannon, born October 10, 1883, died 1884, in Montgomery.
iv. Lester Chauncey, Jr., born February 9, 1888, at Montgomery, Ala.

v. William Jackson, born May 24, 1895, at Montgomery, Ala.

Lester Chauncey Smith died February 5, 1897, aged nearly 47 years.

Anne Jackson Smith died February 29, 1920, aged 63 years, 8 months

Eleventh Generation

II

Mary Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William H. and Pauline Hannon Smith, married William James Cameron, who was born in 1851, in Montgomery, Ala, son of Andrew and Eliza (Crozier) Cameron. His progenitors removed from Scotland to the North of Ireland, where the father was born, and about 1838 he came to America, locating in Montgomery, where he engaged in business for many years.

Mrs. Cameron was from Philadelphia. William J. was the oldest child and only son. He attended the best schools in Montgomery and the Norristown, Pa., Academy; began his business career in the banking house of Josiah Morris of Montgomery; in 1880 was appointed Cashier of the City Bank of Birmingham Ala; in 1884 was appointed Cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham; in 1886 was elected President, becoming head of the largest bank in the state. He was also President of the Southern Bridge Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Birmingham Ice Company, the Alabama Construction Company, and the Building and Loan Company, a director of the Gas and Illuminating Company. He was one of the Incorporators of the East Birmingham Land Company. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and while living in Montgomery was orderly Sergeant of the Montgomery Greys, and upon organization of the State troops he was made a Major of the Second Infantry.

Mr. Cameron married (first) Mary Elizabeth Smith in 1872. She died in 1881. In 1883 he married Mary B. Ward, daughter of George R. Ward of Birmingham.

(From Dictionary of Alabama Biography by Dr. Thomas M. Owen.)

Children of Mary Elizabeth Smith and William James Cameron:

i. William Smith, born May 26, 1874, married Frances Hormos, in 1902.
ii. Pauline, born March, 1877, married Ralph U. Falkner, in October, 1901. No children.
iii. Andrew Crozier, born August 12, 1879, married Louise Harrison, in 1916. No children.
iv. William James, Jr., born July 22, 1881; married Gertrude Leonard, in 1918. No children.

Elizabeth Smith Cameron, died August 2, 1881, in Birmingham, Ala.

William James Cameron, died Nov. 26, 1918, in Birmingham, Ala.

Eleventh Generation

III

Paul Wright Smith, born August 20, 1862, married Eugenia Bragg, April 10, 1888, at Montgomery, Ala.

Children:

i. Paul Watkins, born October 8, 1889, died April 21, 1891.
ii. Walter Bragg, born May 10, 1891.
iii. Eugene Bragg, born August 13, 1893.
iv. Junius Bragg, born June 29, 1895.
v. Anthon Bragg, born November 26, 1897, died May 20, 1901.
vi. Virginia Bragg, born February 8, 1900.
vii. Luther Hill, born January 10, 1903.

(All above named children were born in Montgomery, Ala.)

Paul Wright Smith died December 23, 1903, in Montgomery.

The Bragg family is of English descent, Norman origin. A member of this family was Speaker of the English House of Commons during the administration of Pitt.

Three brothers of the Bragg family came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled, one in Virginia, one in North Carolina, and one in Maryland. Capt. Walter Bragg, father of Eugenia Bragg Smith, was descended from the Virginia settler.

Eugenia Bragg Smith, widow of Paul Wright Smith, was born in Marion, Perry County, Alabama, the daughter of

Walter Lawrence and Susan Watkins (Lockett) Bragg; granddaughter of Peter Newport and Martha Williams (Crook) Bragg; granddaughter of Napoleon and Mary Clay (Lockett) Lockett; great granddaughter of Henry Wilson and Susan (Watkins) Lockett, great granddaughter of Jesse and Catherine Porter (Barry) Crook, great granddaughter of Samuel and Salina Watkins.

She was educated in the Montgomery Female College, Montgomery, Miss Folinsbee's Select School for Young Ladies; graduated from Hamner Hall in Montgomery. Mrs. Smith is an Episcopalian, member of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Council of the Episcopal Churches of the United States; member of the Stringfellow Guild St. John's Episcopal Church of Montgomery. She is a member of the Alabama Society of the Colonial Dames, through the Virginia Society; member of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Peter Forney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Cradle Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, War Mothers Chapter, Service Star Legion, Montgomery Chapter, Ladies Memorial Association, State President of the League of American Pen Women; Alabama Writers Conclave; Federation of Womens Clubs; President for several years of the Press and Authors Club of Montgomery, and member of the Womans Club of Montgomery.

Married Paul Wright Smith (deceased) April 10, 1888. He was the son of William Henry and Pauline (Hannon) Smith. Mr. Smith was born August 25, 1862, in Montgomery, Ala., was educated in the schools of Montgomery; was associated with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, later with the Commercial Fire Insurance and Banking Company of Montgomery, resigned this position to accept position of Cashier of Bank of Sheffield, Ala. Later he returned to Montgomery and at the time of his death he was actively engaged in the Life Insurance business. He died December 23, 1903, in Montgomery, Ala.

(From Alabama Blue Book and Social Register.)

Mrs. Smith is recognized as one of the gifted poets of the South. Her work has received wide appreciation.

I give some of her poems, and comments concerning them, in Part II, pages 138-141.

Eleventh Generation

IV

Harry Hamilton Smith, born March 1, 1872, married Maude Glenn, November 22, 1899, at Auburn, Ala., at the Glenn home. She is a daughter of Thomas Emory and Helen Elizabeth (Ross) Glenn. Granddaughter of John Bowles and Maria (Allen) Glenn; granddaughter of Isaac and Narcissa Whitfield (Sledge) Ross; great granddaughter of Benjamin Bowles; great granddaughter of Chappell and Jane (Harris) Sledge; great granddaughter of Isaac and Parthenia (Brown) Ross, Sr.; great granddaughter of James Glenn of Cumberland County Virginia, who in 1735 bought land in Chester and Union Counties, South Carolina, and was a Revolutionary Soldier serving with Washington's Army when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. John Bowles Glenn removed in 1837 to Barbour County, Alabama, and with his kinsman Rev. James E. Glenn helped to make of Glennville one of the most desirable villages of the State.

Thomas Emory Glenn was born May 1, 1830, in Meriwether County; became Treasurer of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, which position he held until his death at Auburn August 3, 1906.

Children of Harry Hamilton and Maude Glenn Smith:

i. Elizabeth, born November 2, 1901.
ii. Maude, born October 28, 1904, died December 1, 1905, at Auburn, Ala.
iii. Harry Hamilton, Jr., born September 4, 1906, died March 19, 1909, in Albany, Georgia.
iv. William Henry, born October 29, 1910, at Albany, Georgia.
v. Glenn, born August 21, 1915, at Macon, Georgia.

Elizabeth Smith married Thomas Malcomb Wilder, November 22, 1928, at home, Auburn, Ala.

Harry Hamilton Smith died July 3, 1921, in Huntsville, Ala. He was County Engineer of Madison County at the time of his death.

Eleventh Generation

V

Elizabeth Hathaway Smith, daughter of Phineas Chauncey and Edna (Terry) Smith, married Edwin Boyce Joseph.

Children:

i. Edwin Boyce, Jr., married Kathleen Lahey, in October, 1903, and died November, 1918, in Montgomery.
ii. Edna.
iii. Chauncey Smith.
iv. William Francis, married Alice Pelzer.
v. Carrie Brown, married Foster Webb Stanley of Greenville, Ala. No children.

All of the above were born and those indicated as married were married in Montgomery.

Elizabeth Smith Joseph died about 1907, in Hendersonville, N. C.

Edwin Boyce Joseph was born October 19, 1852, in Montgomery, Ala., and died May 22nd, 1905, in that city; son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (Riley) Joseph. He received his education in a Virginia primary school, and at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn. He was president of the Capitol City Insurance Company and Bank, 1884-1896, founded by his father; president of the Montgomery street railway, 1884-1888; member of real estate firm of Joseph and Dowdell, 1896-1901, the firm being E. B. Joseph and Son, from 1901 until his death. He was a member of the city council of Montgomery, president of the city council, 1895-1899; mayor of the city 1899-1903. He was first lieutenant, Montgomery Greys, which was Company A, 2nd Regiment Alabama National Guard. He was an Elk, Redman, and Knight of Pythias. Married August 19, 1876, at Auburn, Ala., to Elizabeth Hathaway, daughter of Phineas Chauncey and Edna (Terry) Smith, who lived in Montgomery, the former a native of Suffield, Connecticut, who came to Montgomery about 1835; granddaughter of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Smith and of James and Nancy (Bibb) Terry; great grand daughter of Ichabod and Susannah (Pomeroy) Smith and of Peyton and Sarah (Cobbs)

Bibb, the former a brother of William Wyatt Bibb and of Thomas Bibb, the first two governors of Alabama.

(From The Dictionary of Alabama Biography, by Dr. Thomas M. Owen.)

Eleventh Generation

VI

Pickett Chauncey Smith, son of Phineas Chauncey and Edna Eliza (Terry) Smith, was born July 17, 1860, in Montgomery, Ala., and died December 23, 1895, in Montgomery.

He was educated in the private schools of Montgomery, and at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala. Upon graduation he entered the banking business, and was engaged in this business at the time of his death.

He married Annie Elmira Forss November 10, 1881, at Auburn, Ala.

Annie Forss was the daughter of Werner and Emma Forss and was born at Montgomery, Ala., November 1, 1862.

Children:

i. Elizabeth.
ii. Annie Forss.
iii. Pickett Chauncey.
iv. Amelia.
v. James Terry, born February 17, 1894.

Twelfth Generation

I

Pauline Elizabeth Smith, born Nov. 5, 1878, and Hervey Files Crenshaw, born August 5, 1875, were married Dec. 26, 1900, at home 631 South Perry Street, Montgomery, by Rev. Eugene Crawford.

Children:

i. Hervey Files, Jr., born May 23, 1904, at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Lester C. Smith, 631 South Perry St., Montgomery, Ala.
ii. James Chauncey ("Jack"), born August 9, 1905, in Hendersonville, North Carolina.
iii. Hathaway, born July 18, 1909, at home on Carter Hill Road, Montgomery.

Hervey Files Crenshaw was born August 6, 1875, in Montgomery, Ala., son of James Hervey and Mollie (Files) Crenshaw; grandson of James Hervey and Maria (Butts) Crenshaw; grandson of David and Mary (Childers) Files; great grandson of Miles and Patience Crenshaw; great grandson of Col. David and Elizabeth (Jones) Files; great grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lucas) Butts; great grandson of Nicholas and Sarah (Lucas) Childers; great great grandson of Jesse and Precious (Cain) Crenshaw; great great grandson of Capt. John and Kate Files; great great grandson of Col. James Lucas, who was a personal friend of Gen. Washington, and on his staff. His great grandfather, Col. David Files, was on Gen. Jackson's staff in the battle of New Orleans, in the War of 1812.

Mr. Crenshaw was educated at Prof. Starke's University School in Montgomery and at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., where he received his B. S. degree and where he won the Owen medal for graduate work in Biology.

He is a member of the Montgomery Bar Association; Chairman of the Section on Equity of the Alabama Bar Association; member of Local Council for Alabama of American Bar Association; also member of State Bar Examining Board, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trustees of Vanderbilt University, Vice-President of the Brown Printing Company; Deacon First Presbyterian Church, Montgomery; member of the law firm of Rushton, Crenshaw and Rushton, with offices in the Bell Building. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Beta Kappa (college fraternities); member of the Rotary, Beauvoir, and Country Clubs, and for many years President of the Montgomery Country Club. His hobbies are golf and fishing. Married Pauline Smith, daughter of Lester C. and Anne (Jackson) Smith; granddaughter of William H. and Pauline (Hannon) Smith; grand daughter of John William Alexander and Martha (Barnett) Jackson; great granddaughter of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Smith; great granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Hannon; great granddaughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Urquhart) Jackson; great granddaughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Williams) Barnett; great great granddaughter of Ichabod and Susannah (Pomeroy) Smith; great great granddaugh-

ter of Joel and Elizabeth (Granger) Hathaway; great great granddaughter of Henry and Sarah (Robertson) Hannon; great great granddaughter of James and Mary (Wrey or Ray) Wright; great great granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Borland) Jackson; great great granddaughter of James and Isabella (Johnston) Barnett; great great granddaughter of Norman and Jane (Bethune) Urquhart; great great granddaughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Irving) Nealy. Mrs. Crenshaw was born in Montgomery, educated in the private schools of Montgomery. She is a Presbyterian, member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. (From The Alabama Blue Book and Social Register.)

Twelfth Generation

II

Anne Hathaway Smith, born November 6, 1881, and William Henry Chambers, born 1881, were married April 21, 1909, at home of Mr. and Mrs. Files Crenshaw on Carter Hill Road by Rev. Edward E. Cobbs, Rector of St. Johns Episcopal Church.

Children:

i. Annie Laurie, born June 21, 1910, Hendersonville, North Carolina, died Sept. 11, 1910, in Maryland.

ii. Lester Smith, born February 7, 1912, in Montgomery, Ala.

iii. William Lea, born January 3, 1914 in Maryland, died Jan. 4, 1914, in Maryland.

iv. & v. Pauline and Hathaway, twins, born January 7, 1916, in Motgomery, Ala.; Hathaway died in Maryland Apr. 5, 1916.

vi. Jacqueline, born August 4, 1918, in Maryland; died Aug. 7, 1918, in Maryland.

William Henry Chambers was the son of William Lea and Laura (Clopton) Chambers, grandson of William Henry and Anne (Flewelln) Chambers, grandson of Judge David and Martha (Ligon) Clopton, great grandson of James McCoy and Martha (Alexander) Chambers, great grandson of Abner and Arabella (Alexander) Flewellyn, great grandson of Alford and Sarah Clopton.

He died June 12, 1930, in Mobile, Ala.

His father, William Lea Chambers, was a member of the law firm of Clopton and Chambers, in Montgomery, Ala. President of First National Bank in Sheffield, Ala. Appointed by United States Government as Chief Justice of Samoa, in 1897. In 1901 he was appointed member of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, later appointed Chairman of Board of Mediation, to settle controversy between Labor Brotherhoods and Railroads.

Twelfth Generation

III

Lester Chauncey Smith, born February 9, 1888, and Mary Baldwin Williams were married on Saturday, December 7, 1919, at Hazel Hedge, the home of her aunt, Mrs. G. W. Craik, Carter Hill Road, Montgomery, Ala., by Dr. Craik of Louisville, Kentucky.

Children:

i. Mary Baldwin, born October 4, 1920, at Montgomery, Ala.
ii. Lester Chauncey, Jr., born December 23, 1922, at Montgomery, Ala.
iii. Etheldra, born March 5, 1924, at Montgomery, Ala.

Mary Baldwin Williams, daughter of William Etheldra and Mary (Baldwin) Williams, granddaughter of James and Lucy (Graham) Williams, grand daughter of Dr. William O. and Mary (Martin) Baldwin; great granddaughter of Col. Abram and Jane (Patton) Martin, of Montgomery County, he being Judge of the Circuit Court at Montgomery; great granddaughter of William and Celia (Fitzpatrick) Baldwin; great granddaughter of Hugh and Catherine (Nenny) Graham; great granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Kimbrough) Fitzpatrick; great great granddaughter of Jean (Shaw) Patton who came to this country from Scotland and was married in Virginia; great great granddaughter of David and Sarah (Owen) Baldwin; great great granddaughter of Patrick and Lucy (Bramlett) Nenny; great great granddaughter of William and Anne (Phillips) Fitzpatrick.

For Captain Smith's War Record, see Part II, pages 115-116.

Twelfth Generation

IV

William Jackson Smith, born May 24, 1895, and Lorraine Auerbach, were married February 16, 1922, at the Church of the Holy Comforter, Montgomery, Ala., by Rev. Stuart McQueen.

She is the daughter of Herman and Jane (Hart) Auerbach; granddaughter of August and Rosine (Klatt) Auerbach; granddaughter of Isaiah and Julia (Harvey) Hart; great granddaughter of Ernest and Matilda (Bessler) Auerbach; great granddaughter of Marshall and Nancy (Hays) Hart.

For the War Record of Lieut. William Jackson Smith, see Part II, pages 116-117.

Twelfth Generation

V

Smith Cameron, born May 26, 1874, married Frances Hormos, Jan. 4, 1902.

Child:

Clifford Andrew, born Jan. 1903, married Lois.....1923.

Twelfth Generation

VI

Eugene Bragg Smith, born Aug. 13, 1893, married Mary Foshee June 17, 1925, in Montgomery, Ala. She is the daughter of William E. and Jessie (McGowan) Foshee; granddaughter of S. J. and Matilda Foshee; granddaughter of Alex Sr. and Nancy (Floyd) McGowan. Great granddaughter of Samuel and Martha (Mason) McGowan; great granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bryant) Floyd.

Children:

i Beverly Bragg, born August 16, 1926, in Montgomery, Ala.

ii. Eugene Bragg, Jr., born in 1929, in Montgomery, Ala.

For the War Record of Capt. Eugene Smith, see Part II, page 118.

Twelfth Generation

VII

Junius Bragg Smith, born June 29, 1895, married Josephine Barnes November 26, 1923, in Prattville, Ala.

She is the daughter of Walter Herbert and Dora (Pratt) Barnes; granddaughter of Merrill Edward and Julia (Smith) Pratt; granddaughter of James T. and Josephine (Moseley) Barnes; great granddaughter of Edward and Dorcas (Pevey) Pratt; great granddaughter of Samuel Parrish and Adelaide (Allyn) Smith; great granddaughter of John Montague and Nancy (Johnston) Moseley.

Children:

i. Junius Bragg Jr., born August 26, 1927.
ii. Dora Pratt, born January 6, 1930.

For the War Record of Junius Bragg Smith, see Part II, pages 118-119.

Twelfth Generation

VIII

Virginia Bragg Smith, born Feb. 8, 1900, was educated in Montgomery and in New York where she studied voice and took a prominent part in Southern society. She married John C. Tyson, Jr., June 30, 1925, at St. John's Episcopal Church, in Montgomery, Ala.

He is the only son of John C. and Evelyn (Gresham) Tyson; grandson of Archibald and Sarah (Warren) Tyson; grandson of Shemei and Sarah O. (Rochelle) Gresham; great grandson of Shemei and Elizabeth (Adams) Tyson, of Lowndes County; great grandson of George and Elizabeth (Whittaker) Rochelle of Fairfield District, South Carolina.

Children:

i. John C. III born October 7, 1926, in Montgomery, Ala.
ii. and iii. Walter Bragg and Thomas Martin, twins, born June 13, 1930, in Montgomery.

Twelfth Generation

IX

Luther Hill Smith, born Jan. 10, 1903, married Mary Alice Haden March 25, 1925, in Quanah, Texas. She is the daughter of DeWitt Talmage and Glossie (Dyer) Haden; granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin and Alice Virginia (Anthony) Dyer; granddaughter of John William and Mary Ellen (Moore) Haden; great granddaughter of Daniel Washington and Hannah Eliza (Boogher) Dyer; great granddaughter of Rodney and Jane (Dillingham) Moore; great granddaughter of William Franklin and Mary Jane (Perkins) Haden; great granddaughter of James M. and Sarah Grayson (Payne) Anthony.

Children:

i. Sharon, born February 10, 1926, in Quanah, Texas.
ii. Rosemary, born November 8, 1930.

Luther Hill Smith is a cotton broker in Quanah, Texas.

Twelfth Generation

X

Edwin Boyce Joseph, married Kathleen Lahey October, 1903, in Montgomery, Ala. He died Nov., 1918.

Children:

i. Edwin Boyce III born 1904, died 1905.
ii. Lucy Winter, born 1905, married Benjamin Pierce Harris, Jr., of Providence Rhode Island, April, 1927.
iii. Edwin Boyce, Jr., born 1912, in Montgomery, Ala.

Twelfth Generation

XI

William Francis Joseph, married Alice Pelzer, April, 1923.

Children:

i. Elizabeth born 1924 in Montgomery.
ii. Alice Pelzer born 1926 in Montgomery.
iii. William Francis Jr. born 1929, in Montgomery.

Alice Pelzer is a daughter of Arthur and Eva (Kinloch) Pelzer, who are natives of Charleston, South Carolina.

For the War Record of William Francis Joseph, see Part II, pages 120-121.

Twelfth Generation

XII

Pickett Chauncey Smith married Margery Carol Plaster. No children.

For War Record of Pickett Chauncey Smith see Part II, pages 121-122.

Twelfth Generation

XIII

James Terry Smith, born February 17th, 1894, married Frances West on November 19th, 1919, at the First Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, Ala.

She is a daughter of Thomas H. and Gussie Ceil (Mabson) West; granddaughter of Marion Augustus and Ceila (Fitzpatrick) Baldwin; granddaughter of Thomas H. and Mary Ann (Browning) West; great granddaughter of Dr. William S. and Susan (Farley) Mabson; great granddaughter of John C. and Eunice (Ferrell) Browning; great granddaughter of David and Sarah Owen Baldwin; great granddaughter of Charles West.

Child:

Frances, born August 5, 1921, at Montgomery, Ala.

For War Record of James Terry Smith, see Part II, pages 122-123.

Twelfth Generation

XIV

Amelia Smith, daughter of Pickett Chauncey and Annie (Forss) Smith, married Joseph Reynolds Downs, Jr.

Children:

i. Joseph Reynolds Downs, III.
ii. Emily, married Martelle Brett.

Thirteenth Generation

I

Files Crenshaw Jr., born May 23, 1904, in Montgomery, Ala., educated at Edgar's School for Boys, graduating in 1920 at sixteen, and making a fine record of over ninety five per cent for the four years work. He won the Alabama State Golf Championship, defeating Temple Seibels, in August, 1920. Entered Vanderbilt University in September of that year, as a Sophomore. The next year he went to the University of Alabama, graduating from there in 1923. He studied law at University of Alabama for one year, and then after attending Harvard Law School for two more years , was admitted to the bar in 1926. Entered his father's law firm, Rushton, Crenshaw and Rushton.

He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, and the Montgomery Country Club. He was the organizer and Captain of the first golf team at the University of Alabama. He has won many golf titles, including the Southern Intercollegiate in 1924, the Montgomery Country Club Invitation for four consecutive years, 1929-1932, inclusive, the Alabama State and Montgomery City and Club championships many times.

Thirteenth Generation

II

James Chauncey ("Jack") Crenshaw was born Aug. 9, 1905, in Hendersonville, N. C., and was educated at the Edgar School for Boys, graduating in 1920, before he was fifteen years old. He went to Vanderbilt University just after his fifteenth birthday, and entered the Sophomore class; the next year he went to the University of Alabama, graduating in 1923, before he was eighteen years old. He studied law for one year at Alabama and then went to Harvard Law School for two more years. Was admitted to the bar in 1926. Entered his father's law firm, Rushton, Crenshaw and Rushton.

He is one of the few Tri-Phi men, being a member of the Phi Delta Theta, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, the latter two being honor fraternities. In the

"Key", the Phi Beta Kappa magazine, he was said to be the youngest member of this honor fraternity in the United States, he being seventeen at the time. He won the Southern Intercollegiate Golf Tournament, in 1923. On July 11, 1928, he married Catherine Westcott (born June 25, 1908), at Columbiana, Alabama.

Catherine Westcott is the daughter of Samuel and Mary (McCoy) Westcott; granddaughter of William D. and Maryella (Young) Westcott, granddaughter of Richard and Jane (Morgan) McCoy; great granddaughter of Samuel Thomas and Mary Winifred (Powell) Westcott; great granddaughter of Micajah and Ann (McMurray) Young; great granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Phillips) McCoy; great granddaughter of John Wesley and Eliza (Carson) Morgan; great great granddaughter of John and Matilda (Morgan) Powell; great great granddaughter of David Joshua and Eliza (Wiley) Westcott; great great granddaughter of Richard and Mary (Phillips) McCoy; great great granddaughter of Joseph and Jane (King) Carson.

Child:

Mary Ann, born Thursday, April 18th, 1929, at Montgomery, Ala.

Thirteenth Generation

III

Hathaway Crenshaw, born July 18, 1909, was educated at the Margaret Booth School, in Montgomery, and the Semple School in New York. She was a member of the Carnival Court in Mobile, in her debutante year, February 1929, when she visited her uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Lester C. Smith. She was a charter member of the Spinster's Club, and is a member of the Junior League. She married Robert Goldthwaite, Lieut., United States Navy, on Saturday, February 7th, 1931, at six o'clock in the evening, at home on Carter Hill Road. He is the only son of the late Dr. Robert and Mary (Watt) Goldthwaite; grandson of Robert and Annie Paul (Nesbitt) Goldthwaite; grandson of Robert and Mary (Phelan) Watt; great grandson of George and Olivia Price (Wallach) Goldthwaite; great great grandson of Thomas and Anne (Wilson) Goldthwaite,

who lived in Walthamston, near London, England, later in Concord, New Hampshire; great great grandson of Moses and Mary (Robbins) Wallach. He is ninth in descent from Thomas Goldthwaite, who was born in England in 1610, and who emigrated to New England in 1630.

Other members of the Thirteenth Generation are as follows:

iv. Lester Smith Chambers, born February 7, 1912, Montgomery, Ala., a Midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. (1931)
v. Pauline Chambers, born January 7, 1916, at Montgomery, Ala.
vi. Mary Baldwin Smith, born Oct. 4, 1920, in Montgomery, Ala.
vii. Lester Chauncey Smith, Jr., born December 23, 1922, in Montgomery, Ala.
viii. Etheldra Smith, born March 5, 1924, in Montgomery, Ala.
ix. Clifford Andrew Cameron, born 1903, married Lois.....
x. Beverly Bragg Smith, born August 16, 1926, in Montgomery, Ala.
xi. Eugene Bragg Smith, Jr., born in 1929, in Montgomery, Ala.
xii. Junius Bragg Smith, Jr., born August 26, 1927.
xiii. Dora Pratt Smith, born January 6, 1930.
xiv. Sharon Smith, born February 10, 1926 in Quanah, Texas.
xv. Rosemary Smith, born Nov. 8, 1930, in Quanah, Texas.
xvi. John C. Tyson, III, born October 7, 1926, in Montgomery, Ala.
xvii. Walter Bragg, and Thomas Martin, twins, born June 13, 1930, in Montgomery, Ala.
xviii. Lucy Josph, born about 1906, was educated in Montgomery and New York, married Benjamin Pierce Harris of Providence, R. I., in April, 1927.
xix. Edwin Boyce Joseph, Jr., born 1912, student at West Point Military Academy.
xx. Elizabeth Joseph, born 1924, in Montgomery, Ala.

xxi. Alice Pelzer Joseph, born 1924, in Montgomery, Ala.
xxii. William Francis Joseph, Jr., born 1929, in Montgomery, Ala.
xxiii. Frances Smith, born August 5, 1921, in Montgomery, Ala.
xxiv. Joseph Reynolds Downs, Jr.
xxv. Emily Downs married Martelle Brett, in 1926.

Fourteenth Generation

i. Lois Cameron, born 1924.
ii. Mary Ann Crenshaw, born April 18, 1929, in Montgomery, Ala.
iii. Kathleen Harris, born 1929, in Providence, R. I.
iv. Emily Downs Brett, born 1929.
v. Martelle Brett, Jr., born Feb., 1932.

CHAPTER V

CECIL, COTTON, ENSIGN, AND STEDMAN FAMILIES

Cecil.

1.
Phillip Seyceld of Allt yn Ynys.

2.
Richard Seyceld or Cecil.

3.
David Cecil, married daughter of a Stamford Alderman, died 1536.

4.
Richard Cecil married Jane Heckington.

5.
Margaret Cecil married Erasmus Smith.

6.
Henry Smith, born 1588, married Dorothy Cotton.

Erasmus Smith married first a Miss Bydd; second wife was Margaret Cecil.

Cecil is the name of a famous English family whose two branches had each a Marquisette; had a great statesman and administrator to enrich it. While the first Lord Burghley's many inquiries created for it more than one splendid genealogy, his grand father David Cecil is the first ascertained ancestor.

In the latter half of the fifteenth century a family of Yeoman or small gentry with the surname of Seyceld, whose decendants were accepted by Lord Burghley as his kinsmen, lived on their lands at Allt yn Ynys, in Walterstone, a Herefordshire parish on Welsh marshes.

In the will of Richard, son of Phillip Seyceld, of Allt yn Yyns, made in 1508, one David, son of Richard Seyceld was mentioned. This David seems identical with David Cyssell (Scisseld or Cecil), a Yeoman admitted in 1494 to the freedom of Stamford in Lincolnshire. He may well have been one of those who fought at Bosworth, for at the funer-

al of Henry the Seventh he appears as a Yeoman of the Guard. At Stamford he prospered, being three times Mayor and three times Member of Parliament for the borough, and served as Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1533. Remaining in the service of Henry the Eighth, he was advanced to be Yeoman of the Chamber and Sergeant at Arms, being rewarded with several good leases and offices. His first wife was a daughter of a Stamford Alderman, and his second wife the already twice widowed heir of a Lincolnshire Squire. By his first wife David Cecil left, at his death in 1536, a son and heir, Richard Cecil, who enjoyed a place at Court as Yeoman of the King's Wardrobe under Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth. A gentleman of the Privy Chamber and sometime Sheriff of Rutland, Richard Cecil had his share in the distribution of Abbey lands, St. Michael's priory in Stamford being among the grants made to him. William, only son of Richard, was born, by his own account in 1520, at Bourn in Lincolnshire. He advanced himself in the service of the protector, Somerset, after whose fall, his great abilities being necessary to the Council, he was made Secretary of State and sworn in of the privy Council.

In 1571 he was created Lord Burghley, and in 1572, when he was given the Garter, he was Lord High Treasurer and principal minister to Queen Elizabeth.

By his first wife Mary Cheke, sister of the scholar, Sir John Cheke, tutor to Edward the Sixth, he was father to Thomas, first Earl of Exeter. By his second wife, Mildred Cooke, the most learned lady of her time, he had an only surviving son, Robert Cecil, ancestor of the house of Salisbury.

(Lord Balfour, late Prime Minister of England, who died in 1929, was Arthur James Balfour, born July 25, 1848, eldest son of James Maitland Balfour of Whittinghame Haddingtonshire, and Lady Blanche Gascoygn Cecil.)

William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Baron (1520-1598) was born on the 13th of September, 1520, at the home of his mother's father, William Heckington of Bourn, Lincolnshire.

Pedigrees elaborated by Cecil himself, with the help of Camden the Antiquary, associated him with the Cecils or Sitsylls of Alltremes in Herefordshire, and traced his descent from an Owen of the time of King Harold (1022-1066),

and a Sytsyll of the reign of Rufus; but the earliest authentic ancestor of the Lord Treasurer is his grandfather David Cecil, who was Yeoman of the Guard to Henry the Seventh. He was Sergeant at Arms to Henry the Eighth in 1526, Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1532, and a justice of the peace for Rutland. His eldest son Richard married Jane Heckington, daughter of Wiliam Heckington of Bourn, and he was the father of three daughters and William, Lord Burleigh.

Lord Burleigh married first Mary Cheke, second Mildred Cooke.

Margaret Cecil married first Roger Cave, second Erasmus Smith.

Anna Cecil married Ambrose Smith of Husbands Bosworth.

(From the Smith Family, by Compton Reade, and from The Encyclopedia Brittannica.)

Margaret Cecil, daughter of Richard Cecil by his first wife, Jane Heckington, daughter of William Heckington of Bourn, Lincolnshire, and sister of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; granddaughter of David Cyssell or Cecil; great granddaughter of Richard Seyceld or Cecil; great great granddaughter of Phillip Seyceld.

(From the will of Richard Cecil in 1508.)

Cotton.

There is a tradition that Dorothy Cotton was the daughter of a celebrated English divine, whose assistant was Henry Smith.

I cannot prove this, but that Dorothy Smith's maiden name was Cotton is proven by the Coat of Arms, which she and her husband, Henry Smith, brought over on a ring and a silver tankard, which was identified as the Cotton Arms.

She may have been the sister of John Cotton (1585-1652), English and American Puritan divine, sometimes called the "Patriarch of New England", born in Derby, England, Dec. 4, 1585. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B. A. in 1603, and M. A. in 1606, and he became a fellow in Emanuel College, Cambridge, then a stronghold of Puritanism, where during the next six years he was head lecturer, Dean and Catechist and a diligent tutor to many pupils. In June, 1612, he be-

came Vicar of the parish church of St. Botolph's in Boston, Lincolnshire, where he remained for twenty years, and was extremely popular.

Becoming more and more a Puritan in spirit, he ceased, about 1615, to observe certain ceremonies prescribed by the legally authorized ritual, and in 1632 action was begun against him in the High Commission Court.

He thereupon escaped, disguised, to London, lay in concealment there for several months and having been deeply interested from its beginning in the colonization of New England, he eluded the watch set for him at the various English ports and in July, 1633, emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Here he was chosen "Teacher" in the First Church of Boston, and here he remained until his death. He was greatly beloved and very popular in the newer Boston, as he was in Boston, England.

(From Massachusetts Historical Papers, Gleanings of New England History, p. 343.)

"At this assembly Mr. John Cotton late Vicar of Boston yielded up this place of being Vicar by his letter dated in July 1633, which this house have accepted."

("The Way of The Churches in New England" by Mr. John Cotton, p. 286.)

Dorothy Smith, daughter of Dorothy Cotton and Rev. Henry Smith, first ordained minister of Wethersfield, Connecticut, married, first, John Blakeman of Stratford, Conn., about 1653. After his death she married Francis Hall, of Stratford, October 3, 1665. She was his second wife. He died in 1689. She then married Mark Session, of Norwalk, Conn. He died in 1693. Then she married Deacon Isaac Brown, of Farmington, Conn. She died in 1706.

Blakeman Children:

John Blakeman born in Fairfield, Conn; married Mary Curtis, daughter of Widow Hannah Curtis. He died in 1706.

Abraham, born October 6, 1694, married Elizabeth Barlow, February 27, 1718.

Ebenezer married Patience Wilcoxen, of Stratford, Conn. She was born February 1, 1663. He then married Abigail Curtis, daughter of Widow Hannah Curtis. He died in 1715.

Children:
Dorothy, born March 18, 1683, married Daniel Foote of Stratford, Conn.
John, born April 4, 1685.
Elizabeth.

(From Early Settlers of Connecticut, by Nathaniel Goodwyn.)

Joanna Smith, daughter of Rev. Henry Smith and Dorothy Cotton Smith, born Xmas, 1641; married Phillip Russell of Hadley, Mass. She died December 28, 1664, aged 23 years.

Child:
Joanna, born October 1, 1664, died December 1664, and was buried with its mother December 29, 1664.

After the death of Joanna Smith Russell, Phillip Russell married Elizabeth Terry, daughter of Stephen Terry. Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, wife of Phillip Russell and her son, Stephen Russell were slain by the Indians, September 19, 1667. (Hadley Records.)

Ensign.

Samuel Smith, son of Henry and Dorothy Cotton Smith, of Northampton, Mass., from about 1666 to about 1680, then of Hadley, Mass., married Mary Ensign, daughter of James Ensign, of Hartford, Conn., one of the first settlers of that town, about 1662.

James Ensign was one of the proprietors of the undivided lands of the town of Hartford in 1639. He died in 1670.

Stedman.

Ichabod Smith married Elizabeth Stedman in 1731.

Robert Stedman—Windsor 1647.

Samuel Stedman died in 1684.

Simmons Stedman of Farmington, Conn., date of death unknown, was a brother of Thomas Stedman, of Wethersfield.

Lieut. John Stedman, born 1645, died 1675, and his wife, Elizabeth, died before 1678, left four small children. He left his land in Hartford to his son John. He had other

children. Thomas Stedman of Wethersfield married a daughter of David Sage Jr., of Middletown Conn. David Sage Jr. died in 1712 or 1713.

(From Catalogue of Puritan Settlers of Connecticut, by R. R. Hinman.)

Elizabeth Stedman, who married Ichabod Smith of Suffield in 1731, was of this family, and was probably a granddaughter of Lieut. John Stedman and his wife Elizabeth, as Suffield is very near Hartford.

CHAPTER VI

BEARDING (OR BEARDON), SPENCER, HUXLEY AND KENT FAMILIES.

Bearding (or Beardon).

Sarah Bearding, dates of birth and death unknown, married Thomas Spencer, September 11, 1645. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Bearding (born....., died 1674), name of first wife unknown. She was the mother of Sarah.

Nathaniel married, second, Abigail, widow of William Andrews of Hartford, Connecticut. She died March 20, 1682. One account says that Sarah was his only child. The account of him in the Memorial History of Hartford, Conn., (Volume I, p. 230), is as follows: "He was in Hartford in 1636 but was not an original proprietor, having land only by the 'courtesy of the towne'. His home lot in 1640 was on the brow of the hill now called Asylum Hill and consisted of six acres. He was a townsman in 1658 (the same as selectman later), Surveyor of Highways in 1666. His will dated January, 1674, mentions his son-in-law, Thomas Spencer, and names his five daughters. The inventory of his estate was taken in September of that year, and the amount was £282. The inventory of his wife's estate amounted to £19, 10s.

The name is possibly the same as Bardon.

Spencer.

Thomas Spencer married Sarah Bearding.
Sarah Spencer married Thomas Huxley.
Thomas Spencer II married Esther Andrews.
Elizabeth Spencer married John Kent.
Hannah Spencer married Cephas Kent.
Thomas Spencer III married Mary Trumbull.
Eliphalet Spencer married Elizabeth Smith.

Sarah Spencer, born 1647, daughter of Thomas Spencer and Sarah Bearding, married Thomas Huxley, May, 1667. She died October 24th, 1717. She was the mother of Mary Huxley, who married Ichabod Smith in 1692.

Thomas Spencer, baptized March 29th, 1607, emigrated to New England.—(From The Spencer Family, by W. H. Spencer.)

Sergeant Thomas Spencer, who was in Cambridge in 1632, a brother of Jared and William, freemen, 1634, was a first settler of Hartford; in 1638 had a house lot there on Main Street, received a grant of land in 1671 for his "good service for the country" as a sergeant in the militia. Had by his first wife three sons, and by his second wife one son and five daughters.

He came from Braintree, Essex County, England, or that vicinity, with Thomas Hooker's Company in 1632 and with them to Hartford in 1635. Name of first wife unknown. His second wife was Sarah Bearding (or Beardon, one record says), daughter of Nathaniel, a first settler of Hartford, whom he married September 11, 1645. He died September 11, 1685.

Sarah Spencer, daughter of Thomas Spencer and Sarah Bearding, married Thomas Huxley in May, 1667.

(From History of Suffield by Sheldon, 1888.)

Thomas Spencer, son of Sergeant Thomas Spencer of Hartford, Connecticut, had a grant of fifty acres of land in High Street. Born at Hartford, came to Suffield, 1647, married Esther Andrews of Hartford. He was one of thirty-four qualified voters at first town meeting. He died July 23, 1689.

Esther Spencer, died March 6, 1698. Of three sons, Thomas died unmarried in 1692.

Samuel and William each had twenty-five acres of their father's house lot in High Street, Samuel having the North half and William having the South half. They married sisters, Elizabeth and Mehetable Mascraft, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Both had families from whom have descended all the Suffield Spencers.

The Spencer Arms. Quarterly, or and gules; in the second and third quarters a fret, or, over all a bend sable; three fleur de lis, argent, Crest; of a ducal coronet gules, gemmed argent, a griffins head, collared per pale gules and or, beaked gules, winged on heart and each wing with a fleur de lis, sable.

Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Ichabod Smith and Elizabeth (Stedman) Smith, married Eliphalet Spencer, son of Thomas and Mary (Trumbull) Spencer, March 2, 1757.

Children:

i. Eliphalet born January 1, 1758.
ii. Phineas born August 2, 1759, married Olive Sheldon.
iii. Ichabod born February 1, 1762, died when about 18 or 20 years of age.
iv. Elizabeth, born January 8, 1864.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Spencer died January 28, 1764, aged 28 years. Mr. Eliphalet Spencer then married Mary Granger also of Suffield, and had other children. He died January 22, 1820, in the 83rd year of his age.

Rev. Ichabod Spencer was a son of Phineas and Olive (Sheldon) Spencer. Born February 23, 1797, died November 23, 1854, aged 57 years. Gen. Ichabod Smith Spencer of Canisteo, N. Y., was a son of Eliphalet Spencer and a grandson of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Smith) Spencer. Ichabod Smith Spencer was a minute man in the Lexington Alarm. He turned out in Capt. Stephen Norton's Company. He married Rhoda Merwyn.

(D. A. R. Lineage Books and Genealogical notes of Early Settlers of Connecticut, by Goodwyn.)

Huxley

1.

Thomas Huxley married Sarah Spencer.

2.

Mary Huxley married Ichabod Smith in 1692.

3.

Ichabod Smith married Elizabeth Stedman in 1731.

4.

Ichabod Smith, Jr., married Susannah Pomeroy in 1765.

5.

Ichabod Smith, III, married Elizabeth Hathaway in 1810.

6.

William Henry Smith married Pauline Hannon in 1849.

Thomas Huxley married Sarah Spencer, born 1647, daughter of Thomas Spencer and Sarah Bearding, May, 1667.

Children:

i. Thomas, born April 7, 1668, in Hartford, Conn.
ii. John, born 1670, in Hartford.
iii. Sarah, born 1675. Married Ebenezer Smith, in Hartford, Conn.
iv. Mary, born 1672, married Ichabod Smith, in 1692, in Suffield.
v. Elizabeth, born 1673, married James King, June 22nd, 1698.
vi. Jared, born 1679, in Suffield.
vii. Hannah, born February 3, 1681, in Suffield.
viii. Nathaniel, born August 26, 1683, in Suffield.
ix. William, born June 26, 1687, in Suffield.

Sarah Spencer Huxley died October 24, 1712.
Thomas Huxley died July 21, 1721, in Suffield.
(From Catalogue of Names of Puritan Settlers of Connecticut by R. R. Hinman and Genealogical Notes by Nathaniel Goodwyn.)

Kent.

(From Early Settlers of Connecticut, by Nathaniel Goodwyn):
Mary Smith, daughter of Ichabod Smith and Mary Huxley, married John Kent of Suffield. She died May 27, 1729.

Children:

i. Moses, born 1710, married Joanna Huxley 1731.
ii. John, born 1719, married Elizabeth Spencer 1739.
iii. Cephas, born 1725, married Hannah Spencer 1747.
iv. Deborah married Shadrach Hathaway, April 25, 1717.

Children of Deborah Kent and Shadrach Hathaway:

i. Shadrach, born 1717.
ii. Simeon, born 1719, married Deborah Austin. He was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and with him were six sons. (Lineage Books of the D. A. R.)

CHAPTER VII

POMEROY, ROWE, AND HATHAWAY FAMILIES

Pomeroy

1.

Eltweed Pomeroy married Mary—.

2.

Medad Pomeroy baptized Aug. 19, 1638, married Experience Woodward. Died December 30, 1716.

3.

Joseph Pomeroy married Hannah Seymour in 1712.

4.

Nathaniel Pomeroy married Susannah Seymour in 1733.

5.

Susannah Pomeroy married Ichabod Smith in 1765.

6.

Ichabod Smith married Elizabeth Hathaway in 1810.

7.

William Henry Smith married Pauline Hannon in 1849.

Susanna Pomeroy married Ichabod Smith September 16, 1765, in Suffield, Conn. She was born January 17, 1738, and was the daughter of Nathaniel (Joseph, Medad, Eltweed) and Susannah (Seymour) Pomeroy.

(Official Records, Suffield, Conn.)

(From "Eltweed Pomeroy of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., and Four Generations of His Descendants". Compiled by William Woodbridge Rodman, A. M., M. D., of New Haven, Conn., and communicated by Mrs. Henry Thorpe Bulkley of Southport, Conn.)

Eltweed Pomeroy is believed to have come to America in 1630 in the ship "Mary and John". He took the oath of freeman in the colony of Massachusetts, March 4, 1632. (Mass. Colony Records, Vol. 1, p. 367.) He was one of the first settlers and proprietors in the town of Dorchester, and first selectman in 1633. (Hist. of Dorchester 1859, pp. 33-35.)

No knowledge of his English home and ancestry has been obtained, though much effort has been made to verify

various traditions. Researches are now in progress and it is hoped they will not be entirely fruitless.

The spelling of the surname has varied from that of his own signature of Pumery to the present Pomeroy. The Christian name is variously spelled Elty, Eltwed, Eltwud, and Eltweed, and there are suggestions that the crabbed MS. may mean Eldad or Edward. But as Eltweed Pomeroy, the sturdy gunsmith, is now known to a large circle of descendants.

In 1636-7 Mr. Pomeroy emigrated with Mr. John Warham's congregation to Windsor, Conn. (Hist. of Dorchester, p. 75.) Scanty as are the records of his life, something of his standing and character may be gathered from incidental references to be found in Stile's "Ancient Windsor", Vol. 1, p. 164 et seq.

His place in the meeting house was on the "long seats"; land was granted him in 1638; he had a house and lot in the Palisado, which he sold to Thomas Nowell in 1641; he had made gifts of houses and land to his son Caleb, and his youngest son Joseph, the latter getting "the little stone house built on his land, adjoining his dwelling house".

Of his first wife, the mother of his eight children, we know only that she was named Mary, and died in Windsor July 5, 1655. On November 30, 1661 he married second Lydia (Brown) widow of Thomas Parsons. In 1665 he made generous provision for his "dear and loving wife Lydia". In 1671 he removed to Northampton, to live with his son, Medad. Tradition says he became blind. He died at his son's house in March, 1673, being about seventy-eight years old.

Children by first wife:

i. Elded, freeman in Conn., in 1638; died in Northampton, May 22, 1662.
ii. Mary, died at Windsor December 19, 1640.
iii. John, died at Windsor 1647.
iv. Medad, baptized at Windsor August 19, 1638; married (1) Experience Woodward; married (2) Mrs. Abigail (Strong) Chauncey; (3) Mrs. Hannah (Warriner) Noble; died at Northampton December 30, 1716.
v. Caleb, baptized at Windsor March 6, 1641; married Hepzibar Baker, died Nov. 18, 1691.

vi. Mary, baptized at Windsor April 21, 1644; died 1657.

vii. Joshua, baptized Nov. 22, 1646, married (1) Elizabeth Lyman. (2) Abigail Cooke; died 1683.

viii. Joseph, baptized June 20, 1652, married Hannah Lyman; died Sept. 22, 1734.

Medad Pomeroy (Eltweed), born at Windsor August 19, 1638, removed in 1659 to Northampton, Mass., where he was welcomed by the authorities on account of his skill and granted a chest of tools and some land. He was deacon of the church at Northampton; town clerk from 1692 to 1712; town treasurer from 1693 to 1710; selectman for many years; several years deputy to the General Court; Associate Justice of the County of Hampshire; one of the Committee for re-setting Deerfield in 1680; Clerk of the Proprietors of Deerfield and Northampton; and commissioner to the United Colonies. He was engaged in the fight at Turner's Falls, May 19, 1676. (Trumbull's History of Northfield, p. 574.) "Deacon Medad Pomeroy was a man of large estate, one of the first men in the town; a leader like his father with the same strong character, men of liberal and independent minds, determined to keep their civil and religious freedom. Puritans always". (Sylvester Judd.)

He married, first, Experience, daughter of Henry Woodward, of Dorchester and Northampton, on Nov. 21, 1661; she died June 8, 1686. Remarried, second, Sept., 8, 1686, Abigail, daughter of Elder John Strong and widow of Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey of Hatfield, who died April 15, 1704, and, third, Jan. 24, 1705, Hannah, born Aug. 17, 1643, daughter of William and Joanna Warriner of Springfield, and widow of Thomas Noble of Westfield. (Temple's Hist. of Northfield, p. 517.) Medad Pomeroy died Dec. 30, 1716.

Children by first wife:

i. John born Aug. 24, 1662; married April 30, 1684, Mindwell, born 1665, died 1735, daughter of Isaac Sheldon.

Child:

Experience married Deacon Ebenezer Lyman in 1706-7.

ii. Joseph, born Dec. 14, 1664; died Feb. 17, 1665.

iii. Mehitable, born July 3, 1666; married Nov. 4, 1686, Lieut. John King. (See King, Strong, and Dwight Genealogies.)
iv. Ebenezer, born May 30, 1669. Married (1) Hannah Strong; (2) Sarah King died Jan. 27, 1754.
v. Joseph born June 26, 1672; married Hannah Seymour; died Dec. 16, 1712.
vi. Medad, born June 17, 1674; died July 10, 1674.
vii. Eliakim, born Aug. 10, 1675; died July 23, 1676.
viii. Mindwell, born July, 1667, married (1) Joseph King; (2) Nathaniel Lewis of Farmington, Conn., died Nov. 21, 1732. Eight children.
ix. Thankful, born May 31, 1679. Married Oct. 27, 1698, Benjamin Lyman.
x. Mary, born Feb. 15, 1684, married Jan. 2, 1705, Samuel Burton, of Hartford, Conn.
xi. John, born March 20, 1686, died June 8, 1686.

Joseph Pomeroy (Medad, Eltweed) born June 26, 1672, married Nov. 29, 1692, Hannah, daughter of Richard and Hannah Seymour of Farmington, Conn. In 1699 he removed from Northampton to Suffield, Conn., which was settled by a colony from Massachusetts, under whose protection it remained until 1752 when it became a part of Connecticut. He was ancestor of nearly all of that name in Suffield. He was a metal worker and held many offices of trust. He died Dec. 16, 1712.

Children:

i. Hannah, born in Northampton, June 9, 1694; died Aug. 19, 1694.
ii. Medad, born in Northampton July 16, 1695, married Hannah Trumbull.
iii. Eliakim, born Nov. 4, 1697; died Nov. 10, 1711.
iv. Hannah, born April 12, 1700, married Samuel Granger.
v. Joseph, born July 15, 1702, married Thankful Burbank.
vi. Benjamin, born Nov. 19, 1704, married Abigail Wheelock.
vii. Nathaniel, born Jan. 23, 1707, married Susannah Seymour of Hartford, Conn.
viii. Noah, born Oct. 20, 1709, married Abigail Remington of Suffield.

ix. Eliakim, born Nov. 10, 1711, married Mindwell Sheldon.

Nathaniel Pomeroy (Joseph, Medad, Eltweed), born Jan. 23, 1707, married July 18, 1733, Susanna Seymour of Hartford, who was born 1708 and died Feb. 27, 1778. He died Feb., 20, 1781.

Children:

i. Nathaniel, born May 23, 1734, married Sept., 16, 1756, Abigail King who died Oct. 17, 1823; he died Feb. 12, 1787.
ii. Lavinia, born Oct., 27, 1736.
iii. Susanna, born Jan. 17, 1738, married Ichabod Smith, Sept. 16, 1765.
iv. John, born March 7, 1740, married Elizabeth King, born Oct. 25, 1746, died in 1831; he died on May 29, 1804.
v. Samuel, born Feb. 19, 1774, died June, 1777.
vi. Asa, born June 1, 1749, married Dec. 15, 1777, Mary King, who died Feb. 22, 1820, aged 74.

(From "Pomeroy" by William Woodbridge Rodman.)

Rowe.

1.

Hugh Rowe married Abigail—.

2.

Peter Rowe married Sarah Remington in 1689.

3.

Sarah Rowe married Samuel Hathaway May 28, 1719, in Suffield, Conn.

Hugh Rowe (Roe) was a sealer of leather at Hartford in 1663; was a freeman and lived there south of Little River in 1669. Before this he had lived at Weymouth, Mass. He was in Suffield in 1674 and a voter at its first town meeting. He died in Suffield Aug. 5, 1689. His wife, Abigail, died Sept. 3, 1689. He and his son Samuel had eighty acres bounded West on High Street, North on Feather Street Road, extending East three quarters of a mile.

Samuel Rowe, son of Hugh and Abigail Rowe, was born at Weymouth, Mass., Jan. 14, 1656, and died at Suffield March 1, 1688, probably unmarried.

Peter Rowe, son of Hugh, place and date of birth unknown, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Remington, in 1689, and had ten children. He received as executor grants belonging to his father and brother Samuel. Peter Rowe died Feb. 4, 1739. (Sheldon's History of Suffield.)

Children of Peter and Sarah (Remington) Rowe, who were married Jan. 24, 1688:

i. Samuel, born Nov. 25, 1689, died Nov. 29, 1689.
ii. Abigail, born Sept. 26, 1691, married Thomas Taylor, son of Stephen Taylor of Windsor.
iii. Samuel, born Jan. 20, 1693.
iv. Sarah, born July 17, 1696, married Samuel Hathaway May 28, 1719.
v. Elizabeth, born March 4, 1698.
vi. Mary, born May 7, 1701.
vii. John, born Feb. 4, 1703.
viii. Mercy, born July 19, 1706.
ix. Thomas, born July 28, 1708.
x. Hannah, born July 28, 1711.

(Official Records, Suffield, Conn.)

Hathaway

1.

Nicholas Hathaway, name of wife unknown.

2.

John Hathaway, married Martha (probably Shepard).

3.

Abraham Hathaway, married Rebecca Wilbore, August 28, 1684.

4.

Samuel Hathaway, married Sarah Rowe, May 28, 1719.

5.

Joel Hathaway, married Joanna Adams, Nov. 24, 1743.

6.

Joel Hathaway, Jr., married Elizabeth Granger, May 26, 1774.

7.

Elizabeth Hathaway, married Ichabod Smith, Nov. 10, 1810.

8.

William Henry Smith, married Pauline Hannon, May 23, 1849.

9.

Lester Chauncey Smith, married Anne Jackson, Dec. 20, 1877.

10

Pauline Smith, married Hervey Files Crenshaw, Dec. 26, 1900.

11

Hervey Files Crenshaw, Jr.

James Chauncey (Jack) Crenshaw, married Catherine Westcott, July 11, 1928.

Hathaway Crenshaw, married Robert Goldthwaite, Feb. 7, 1931.

12

Mary Ann Crenshaw.

The following extract is from the "Collections of the Old Colony Historical Society," Vol. 6, pp. 76-81:

"The Early Hathaways of Taunton," by Mary E. N. Hathaway.

"Soon after the purchase of Taunton, a company of men migrating from some of the older towns came to reside within its borders, and were designated as the 'first settlers,' a term which has adhered and served to distinguish them from the first purchasers.

"Among these appears the name of Nicholas Hathway. Of his previous history nothing is known except what may be learned from the notices of him in the records of Boston, which show that he sojourned there for a season and purchased lands in that vicinity before coming to Taunton.

"In the Report of the Boston Commissioners published in 1877, in the Volume of Records for 1640, on page 50, the following item may be found:

" 'At a meeting Feb. 24, 1639, there was granted to Nicholas Hathway of Monaticott, at Mount Woolystone, a lott there for four heads, and twenty acres more, there being in all 36 acres, upon the same covenant of 3 shillings per acre.'

"A similar mention of him is made in the 'History of Quincy and Braintree,' within whose limits the 'lott' was located, and with an additional note showing that he did not become a settler there; which coincides with the evidence

of subsequent data that he came to Taunton in 1639 or 1640.

"In the collection of Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 1, Deed 28, the statement is made that in 1642 Daniel Rogers sold to John Stowe a parcel of land in Braintree, which was bounded on one side by 'lands of Hathways.' This unquestionably refers to the 36 acres granted to Nicholas Hathway in 1639, and which was apparently in his possession at the time of this transaction.

"That he became an extensive land owner in Taunton, is evident from the frequency with which his name occurs in the Proprietary Records in relation to sales and adjustments of the original rights and grants.

"As he is not included in the military list of 1643, which comprised all able to bear arms between the ages of 16 and 60, it is obvious that if he were living at that period his health must have been inadequate for service; and as nothing further is heard of him in connection with any public activities the conclusion is reasonable that he did not live very long after establishing his home in New England. A tradition has come down from past generations that he was a native of Wales, but this remains to be authenticated.

"Of his family specified in the Boston Reports, while no positive account can be rendered of all its members, there is actual and definite knowledge with regard to one, who is recognized distinctively through the records of Plymouth Colony as 'John Hathway of Taunton.'

"Savage in his 'Genealogical Dictionary' makes mention of Joseph Hathway of Taunton, who was admitted freeman in 1657, and adds that he was probably a brother of the first John.

"In a recently published volume entitled 'Soldiers of King Phillips' War,' on page 427, in the list of men credited with service during that period there is found the name of Jacob Hathway of Taunton; who, on grounds of a strong probability, is also assigned to this household as brother of John and son of Nicholas.

"And it may be noted as a significant fact that the names Jacob and Joseph were of frequent recurrence in the succeeding generations of this family. The relationship of John is proven beyond a doubt by a passage contained in the Proprietary Records, Vol. 5, page 1, which reads as follows:

" 'At ye request of John Andrews of Norton, for to reckon about land on half a purchase right that was originally John Gilbert's, and on one-third part of a purchase right that was John Hathway's, originally his father's, Nicholas Hathway.'

"The time of their coming to Taunton is determined by a deposition to be found in the Bristol County Records, Vol. 2, page 19, in which John Hathway makes the declaration that his knowledge of the boundaries and occupations of certain portions of the town extended as far back as 1639 and 1640, 'and further saith not.'

"He was about ten years of age at that period, as, according to another deposition recorded in the same volume on page 32, the statement he makes in relation to his age shows that he must have been born in 1629. In 1657 his name appears with those who have taken the oath of fidelity.

"In 1658, he purchased with two associates, for the sum of £152, 400 acres of 'meadow and upland,' in that part of Taunton which afterwards became incorporated as the town of Berkley. This farm had originally been granted to Rev. Nicholas Street, the much esteemed pastor and teacher, but on his removal to New Haven it was sold by him in the manner described.

"In 1639, when a division of land was made, John Hathway was recorded as having seven in his family, and received a share in proportion to that number.

"The people of Taunton, being desirous of obtaining a more extended domain, entered into negotiations with the Indians for the acquisition of those tracts of country known as the North Purchase and the South Purchase. John Hathway was a member of the association which conducted these enterprises and served on various occasions with a committee in surveying and dividing the newly acquired territory; and he with one of the associate purchasers was chosen to see the deeds 'signed, sealed and delivered before a magistrate and recorded in ye Court roles at Plymouth.'

"In 1639, an act was passed by the Court in reference to the first grants and titles—for the purpose of 'quieting men's estates,' and in the redistribution of lands that followed, John Hathway claimed the rights that were his father's.

"In 1670 he was made a freeman. According to the Colonial laws, 'None could be admitted as a freeman but such

as were 21 years of age and had the testimony of their neighbors that they were of sober and peaceful conversation, orthodox in the fundamentals of religion, and such as had at least £20 ratable estate in the government.'

"In 1671, in consideration of £52, he purchased of Nathaniel Norton the 18th lot of the Freetown lands and thereupon installed his eldest son, John Hathway, Jr., who became one of the leading citizens of that locality.

"In 1675 he was elected constable. Of this position Colonial history says, 'the office of constable was one of great responsibility and power, as representing the civil government and being the chief exponent of the law.'

"In 1680 he was elected a deputy to Plymouth General Court, and served five successive years; and in 1681 he was chosen one of the 'celectman to order town affairs,' in which capacity he served four years.

"In 1687 he was recorded as giving ten acres of land in part payment for support of the minister, Rev. Samuel Danforth.

"He is mentioned many times in Plymouth Court Records as serving on the grand jury and as being administrator of estates. In one instance the following item occurs: '1682, March 7, John Hathway, Sr., of Taunton, attorney to Mr. John Hubert of Boston.'

"On one occasion he entered a complaint to the Court at Plymouth against two Indians, Philip and Tobey, for stealing his swine, and the Court ordered them to pay him eight and one-half bushels of corn as compensation for his loss; and when the Indians complained of the horses and swine of the English John Hathway was appointed to estimate what injuries they had suffered and to award damages for the same.

"In 1690, when he was again constable, he was actively engaged in reorganizing the military companies, in one of which he served as ensign. This was during King William's War, and in the inspection returns of that date the names of John Hathway, Sr., and three of his sons, Abraham, Isaac and Ephraim, were included.

"In 1691, he was again elected a deputy to the General Court at Plymouth. In 1695 a company of well known citizens, with John Hathway, Sr., of the number, set up a 'bloomery' or forge on Stony Brook, which was called the

'Chartley Iron Works.' This was afterwards known as the "Leonard Iron Works,' of Norton.

"In 1696 and 1697 he was a represenattive to Massachusetts General Court, and with this his public services are brought to a close.

"He was twice married; but of the two wives who shared his fortunes very little is known. The first of these, in virtue of her being the mother of his children, claims the greater degree of interest. Her name appears in a deed which, in consideration of £20 sterling, conveyed to Joseph Wood, alias Atwood, a tract of land bounded in part by Taunton Great River and Three Mile River and situated in that section of the Town that subsequently became incorporated as Dighton. To this deed 'John Hathway, Sr., and his wife Martha' set their hands and seals, Jan. 20, 1678.

"In the Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. 5, page 260, another deed is recorded bearing the signatures of John Hathway of Taunton and his wife Martha. It is dated March 1, 1683, and conveys to Walter Hatch of Scituate for £ 11 lawful currency of New England, a share of a freeman's lot of meadow situated at Mattapoisett. 'This being in number the twenty-second lot, and adjoining Nathaniel Southworth's lot next to Sipican.'

"Between the years of 1693 and 1704, there are several deeds recorded in Taunton which bear the signatures of John Hathway and his wife Ruth, by which portions of his estate are conveyed to his sons. His second wife was Ruth Dyer, widow of Christopher Dyer. He had six children.

"He died in 1705, and his widow, Ruth, died in September of the same year. His home was in that part of Berkley known as 'The Farms.' The dwelling house was situated towards the North, where, as the deed specifies, the land 'abuts the Great River.' The place is designated by an iron tablet placed there in 1889 by the Old Colony Historical Society.

"The name of this family, which is found so variously spelled in the annals of the early recorders, was at later periods conformed to the approved orthography of Hathaway or Hatheway.

(Note: Mrs. Mary Phillips Hathaway Herbert, of Assonet, Mass., who is the genealogist of the "Hathaway Family Association," is descended from John Hathaway, Jr., and Hannah Burt. We are descended from Deacon Abraham Hathaway and Rebecca Wilbore.

Nicholas Hathaway was the father of John Hathaway. Nothing is known of his wife, other children or deaths of his wife, children or himself.

John Hathaway married "Martha." (It is generally believed that she was Martha Shepherd, but we have no proof.)

Children of John and Martha Hathaway:

i. John Hathaway, Jr., born in 1650. He married Hannah Burt, daughter of James Burt, and settled in Freetown, where he died in 1730.

ii. Abraham, born in 1652. He married Rebecca Wilbore, daughter of Shadrach Wilbore, Aug. 28, 1684. He settled in Berkley and died in 1725.

iii. Isaac, born in 1655. He married Mary Pitts, daughter of Peter Pitts, March 17, 1686. He settled in Berkley and died in 1722.

iv. Ephraim, born in 1661. He married Elizabeth, last name unknown, became a settler of Dighton and died in 1718.

v. Abigail, married James Phillips, Dec. 9, 1685. She died about 1690.

vi. Rebecca, married Jared Talbot, May 4, 1687. This marriage is recorded as being the first that took place in the town of Dighton. She died Dec. 31, 1742.

Abraham Hathaway was born Sept 11, 1652, and died Aug. 23, 1725. He was one of the original proprietors of the Iron Forge set up in Freetown in 1704, owner of the ferry across the Taunton River, also deacon of the Southerly Congregational Church in Taunton, afterwards Dighton. He is buried in Berkley. He married Rebecca Wilbore Aug. 28, 1684; she died Aug. 30, 1727. They had nine children. The fifth child was Samuel, who was born in Taunton and who, with his brother Shadrach and his cousin Jacob, moved to Sheffield.

Shadrach Hathaway married Deborah, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Kent of Suffield, in 1717. He died leaving a widow and two sons, Shadrach and Simeon.

Jacob Hathaway married Deborah, widow of Shadrach, on Feb. 15, 1722. The Boston Neck family are his descendants, Milton Hathaway being a great grandson.

Samuel Hathaway married Sarah Rowe, daughter of Peter Rowe of Suffield, May 28, 1719, in Suffield, Conn.

A son and a grandson, each named Asahel, were graduates of Yale.

Samuel Hathaway was a man of much enterprise and was engaged in establishing the "Iron Works" in Suffield in 1721, at Willimantic in 1726-7, and at New Milford in 1732. He died April 14, 1765, leaving an estate valued at £1772 0s 8d. His one-half of the "Middle Iron Works" was appraised at £100.

(From Sheldon's History of Suffield, p. 269; Conn. Col. Records, Vol. VI, p. 312.)

Children of Samuel and Sarah Rowe Hathaway:

i. Samuel, born March 15, 1720.
ii. Joel, born Nov. 2, 1721; married Joanna Adams Nov. 24, 1743.
iii. Ebenezer, born Oct. 7, 1723; married Parnel King Feb. 8, 1730.
iv. Lucy, born Aug. 21, 1725; married William King June 26, 1747.
v. Seth, born Nov. 3, 1727.
vi. John, born April 12, 1733; married Lucy Thrall of Windsor. He died in 1818 and she died April 11, 1809.
vii. Asahel, born Dec. 9, 1739; married Anna Dwight June 3, 1778; died Dec. 21, 1828.

Samuel Hathaway died April 14, 1765; no record of the death of Sarah Rowe Hathaway.

(From Official Records obtained from Mr. Harold Remington, Town Clerk of Suffield, Conn.)

Joel Hathaway married Joanna Adams, Nov. 24, 1743.

Children:

i. Sarah, born Oct. 10, 1744; married Seth Smith.
ii. Joanna, born Feb. 11, 1747; unmarried at the time of her faher's death in 1789.
iii. Joel, born Oct. 4, 1749; married Elizabeth Granger, May 26, 1774.
iv. Lucy, born Feb. 3, 1752; married Edward Chapin.
v. Martin, born April 30, 1761; died before his father.

Joel Hathaway married Elizabeth Granger, daughter of Robert and Anne (Seymour) Granger, May 26, 1774.

Children:

i. Appollos, born Feb., 5, 1775. Died 1811.
ii. Ebenezer, born Oct., 18, 1776.
iii. Henry, born Aug. 23, 1778, died Oct. 3, 1805.
iv. Elizabeth, born Oct. 17, 1780, married Ichabod Smith Nov. 10, 1810.
v. Joel, born Dec. 31, 1782, married Mary Warner.
vi. Robert, born May 16, 1785, died Aug. 27, 1803.
vii. Joanna, born Nov. 4, 1787, married Horace Granger.
viii. Jael (daughter), born May 29, 1790.
ix. Samuel, born June, 1792.
x. Memnon, born April 29, 1796.

Elizabeth Granger Hathaway died March 11, 1802.
Joel Hathaway, died May 7, 1803.
Joel Hathaway, Jr., died Oct. 12, 1849, aged 66 years.

There is a notation saying that Joel and Appolos Hathaway lived at Westfield, Mass.
(Official Records, Suffield, Conn.)

Elizabeth Hathaway married Ichabod Smith Nov. 10, 1810.

Children:

i. William Henry, born June 21, 1814, in Suffield, Connecticut, married Pauline Hannon.
ii. Ichabod Lester, born July 14, 1817, in Suffield; died in Suffield.
iii. Phineas Chauncey, born July 12, 1281, in Suffield. married Edna Eliza Terry.
iv. Jane Elizabeth, born June 11, 1823, in Suffield. Died, unmarried, in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1901.

Ichabod Smith, IV, died April 25, 1825, in Suffield.
Elizabeth Hathaway Smith died April 13, 1833, in Suffield.
Phineas Chauncey Smith died June 2, 1860, in Nashville, Tennessee.
(From Family Bible and also Official Records, Suffied, Connecticut.)

CHAPTER VIII

GRANGER, ADAMS AND NORTON FAMILIES

Granger.

1.
Launcelot Granger married Joanna Adams in 1654.

2.
Samuel Granger married Esther Hanchett in 1700.

3.
Robert Granger married Ann Seymour in 1731.

4.
Elizabeth Granger married Joel Hathaway in 1774.

5.
Elizabeth Hathaway married Ichabod Smith in 1810.

6.
William Henry Smith married Pauline Hannon in 1849.

The Granger Maple, which was planted by Launcelot Granger in 1698, was standing in Suffield in 1920 and is said to be quite the most famous tree in Suffield. However, when we visited Suffield on Tuesday, September 24, 1929, the Granger Maple, I was told, had blown down three years before, and I saw the place where it had stood, in front of the Hathaway Mansion, which is pictured in "Suffield Milennial".

Launcelot Granger was in Ipswich in 1648; removed to Newbury, Mass.; married Joanna, daughter of Robert Adams, 1654; had eleven children; removed to Suffield in 1674. In 1676 he was wounded by the Indians, receiving a ball in the leg, which he carried for life.

Four of his sons had families in Suffield. Thomas and John were proprietors and had house lots adjoining their fathers, in High Street.

Launcelot Granger was land measurer for several years, and ancestor of all the name in Suffield, including Hon. Gideon and Francis Granger, Postmaster Generals.

Farmer's register says he died at Newbury. Suffield Record says he died September 3, 1689. (From "Suffield", by Sheldon.)

We have no complete record of his children but the following records were obtained from the Town Clerk at Suffield.

Samuel, son of Launcelot and Joanna Adams Granger, married Esther Hanchett, daughter of Dean Hanchett, May 16, 1700, at Suffield.

Robert, son of Samuel and Esther Hanchett Granger, was born May 6, 1710, and married Anne Seymour August 11, 1731, at Suffield.

Their daughter, Elizabeth, was born 1755 and married Joel Hathaway in 1774.

Samuel Granger died May 21, 1721.

Esther Hanchett Granger died June 29, 1715.

Robert Granger died February 14, 1785.

Anne Seymour Granger died April 8, 1773.

Elizabeth Granger Hathaway died March 11, 1802.

Adams

(The following is from "The Adams Family," by James Truslow Adams):

Henry Adams married Edith—, in 1609. He was from Barton St. David, and she was from the little village of Charlton Mackerell, on the river Cary, in English Somersetshire, and she was the daughter of a certain Henry Squire.

Henry Adams held some land by the old English system of copyhold from the Lord of the manor of Barton St. David. Eight sons and one daughter of Henry and Edith Adams lived to grow up. The youngest son, Joseph, was born in 1626 (from available records this is gathered).

In 1636 Henry Adams decided to abandon his home in England and try his luck in the New World, and in 1636 he arrived in Boston with his wife and nine children. He was granted land at Mt. Wallaston, afterwards called Braintree, Mass. He was buried Oct. 8, 1646, his estate worth about £75, equally divided between real and personal property. His youngest son, Joseph, who was about twenty when his father died, married four years later, November 26, 1650, Abigail Baxter, and he lived until December, 1694, and had twelve children.

The second son of Joseph and Abigail (Baxter) Adams was Joseph Adams II, born December 24, 1654. (It was

from his third son that Samuel Adams of Revolutionary fame was descended, as grandson).

Joseph II had three wives and eleven children. His second wife was Hannah Bass, granddaughter of Deacon Samuel Bass, and of John and Priscilla Alden, and they were married February 9, 1692.

The eldest son of Joseph was educated at Harvard in order that he might become a clergyman.

Joseph II died on February 12, 1737.

The second son of Joseph II was John, born January 28, 1691, and in 1734 he married Susannah Boylston, died May 25, 1760. Their eldest child, John, was born October 19, 1735, educated at Harvard, entering at sixteen years of age. He (John Adams) married Oct. 25, 1764, Abigail Smith, daughter of William Smith (minister of the church at Weymouth, Mass.), and Elizabeth Quincy (daughter of Col. Quicy).

John Quincy married the daughter of the celebrated Rev. John Norton and the mother of John Quincy was Miss Shepard, daughter of Thomas Shepard, one of the most eminent divines at the time of the first settlement of Massachusetts.

Lineage of Abigail Smith Adams

Abigail Smith was born Nov. 11, 1744, and married John Adams (1735-1826), on Oct. 25, 1764. He was the second President of the United States. She was the daughter of Rev. William Smith, who was born at Charleston, Mass., Jan. 29, 1706, and Elizabeth Quincy (daughter of Col. John and Elizabeth Norton Quincy), who were married Oct. 16, 1740. Rev. William Smith died at Weymouth, Mass., Sept. 17, 1783. Elizabeth Quincy Smith died in Weymouth Oct. 1, 1755. She was the granddaughter of William Smith, born March 24, 1666, died June 3, 1730, and Abigail Fowler (daughter of Isaac Fowler); great granddaughter of Thomas Smith (died Feb. 14, 1690) and Sarah Boyleston, daughter of Thomas Boyleston. She died Aug. 8, 1711.

(From "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1692-1819," by Thomas Bellews Wyman, Boston, 1879. Also from "History of Weymouth, Mass., Vol. 4. Genealo-

gy of Weymouth Families," by George Walter Chamberlain. 1923.)

Thomas and Sarah Boyleston Smith had two sons named John. One was born Feb. 11, 1670, and died July 22, 1688. The other one of that name was baptized Feb. 10, 1689, and died Feb. 14, 1691. Inasmuch as they had two sons named John, it seems probable that Thomas Smith was the son of John Smith, born 1615, son of Henry Smith and his first wife, though I cannot prove this.

It is rather a queer coincidence that Abigail Smith married John Adams, and their daughter Abigail Adams married Col. William Stephens Smith, son of John and Margaret Smith, of Connecticut. Col. Smith was General Washington's aide.

Robert Adams lived in Newbury, Massachusetts (near Braintree), and in 1654 his daughter, Joanna, married Launcelot Granger and moved to Suffield, Connecticut.

Robert Adams is believed to be one of the nine children of Henry and Edith Adams, who were married in 1609, and who came to this country, settling in Massachusetts in 1636.

I wrote to the Town Clerk at Newbury and also to the Archives Department, at Springfield, Mass., for the ancestry of Robert Adams, but had no reply to my inquiry from either place.

Sometime later I also wrote to the Town Clerk in Braintree, Mass., Mr. Ernest C. Woodsum, hoping to get the names of the nine children of Henry and Edith Adams, who settled in Mt. Walloston (afterwards Braintree) in 1635. In answer to my inquiry he wrote me that "the records of the town of Braintree only go back to 1640, when the town was incorporated; during those early days the records were not very complete, and are not legibly written," and that he regretted exceedingly being unable to give me the information.

In the "Handbook of American Genealogy," I noticed that Mrs. Anne Colman Moody, of Newburyport, Mass., was the Corresponding Secretary of the "Sons and Daughters of the First Settlers of Old Newbury", so I wrote to her asking about the ancestry of Robert Adams. I had a de-

lightful letter from her, and although she said that he was her "loved and honored ancestor", she could give me no information as to his parentage. She invited me to become a member of "The Sons and Daughters" and sent me a most interesting copy of a Newburyport newspaper, which told of the moving of the oldest house in Newbury to a new site in Newburyport, and of its restoration by this organization. Evidently the old town of Newbury is no more.

A second letter from Mrs. Moody follows:

Newburyport, Mass., May 12, 1932.

Dear Cousin Crenshaw:

Thank you for your letter and cordial greeting, am so glad that you want to be a member. You were voted on last week and the Treasurer will soon send your card and other notices.

Once a very old man, who was a shark at finding ancestry, wrote a bit for my father which I discovered yesterday, in looking over some old papers. He wrote "Robert Adams married Eleanor (possibly Wilmot)". He must have seen it at the time but it was totally forgotten. Coffin has a blank after her name. Everybody is dead now, but I'll warrant that the gentleman who gave this to my father had good reason to believe that was her name, probably from more research than even Coffin.

I have just spent a month in Atlanta, Ga., and I know now that Southern courtesy is not a myth.

It is most acceptable to be a yearly member and no one is urged to help financially. The fact is that three years of our life people have been greatly reduced, although the first two years were prosperous (we were incorporated in 1927), and had a gift of $1,000.00, several of $100.00 and many smaller ones, so I hope we may again be helped, in a few years.

We are very well along, in restoring the old house, there now are four rooms; one is very good as is, one has a gift of $225.00 for repairs, leaving only two, but the big chimney was removed and we need to build around that, the bricks have been given and a few donations, but I felt that we must stop every effort for that, at the present. Outside the house is done and grounds and old fashioned flowers are coming along.

Think of it, I have two York and Lancaster rose bushes, these are the old English roses bred to the memory of the War of the Roses; a red and a white rose on the same bush. Then there are cinnamon roses, the kind those first ships of women planted under the hill.

Sincerely,
ANNE COLMAN MOODY,
Corresponding Secretary.

Adams (Continued)

1.

Robert Adams married (first) Eleanor (probably Wilmot); second, Widow Sarah Short.

2.

Jacob Adams married Ann Allyn in 1677.

3.

Abraham Adams married Joanna Norton in 1713.

4.

Joanna Adams married Joel Hathaway in 1743.

Robert Adams lived in Newbury, Mass.; he died in 1682; Eleanor Adams died in 1677.

Jacob Adams, son of Robert Adams of Newbury, Mass., was born there Sept., 13, 1651, and married Ann Allyn April 7, 1677.

Children:

i. Dorothy, born June 26, 1679.
ii. Rebecca, born August 26, 1680 (removed to Suffield and had children).
iii. Jacob.
iv. Daniel.
v. John.
vi. Abraham, born Nov. 10, 1687, married Joanna Norton April 7, 1713.
vii. Ann.
viii. Elizabeth, born August 16, 1692.
ix. Sarah.

All of these children were mentioned in the will of their father Jacob Adams. He bought his brother-in-law John Allyn's farm near the ferry, and became a prominent man in town matters. He was a representative at the general

court for the years 1711, 1714, 1717, dying at Boston in Nov., 1717. His four sons settled here and had families. The family name is yet represented there in their posterity.

Abraham Adams (son of Jacob Adams and Ann Allyn) was born Nov. 10, 1687, married Joanna Norton April 17, 1713.

Children:

i. Abraham, born Feb. 19, 1715, married Anne Hayden, July 25, 1733.
ii. Joseph, born Jan. 24, 1718, minister.
iii. Joanna, born August 23, 1720, married Joel Hathaway Nov. 24, 1743.
iv. Freegrace, born Nov. 14, 1723.
v. Mournfull and Silence, twins, born August 22, 1726; died August 23, 1726.

Abraham Adams was a surveyor of highways and was given land in Suffield in 1713; a selectman, was chosen at a town meeting of Nov. 21, 1718, to speak before the arbitrators in behalf of the town and is prominently mentioned in Suffield history. (From "Suffield", by Sheldon.)

Norton.

I

Capt. George Norton married Widow Mercy Gillette.

II

Joanna Norton married Abraham Adams.

III

Joanna Adams married Joel Hathaway.

At the hamlet of Sharpenhoe there is a charity school for eight children, founded by Richard Norton, in 1686, and endowed with a rent charge of ten pounds per annum. My inquiry about this family of Norton, from the clergyman of Luton the nearest town to Stretley, because this parish was vacant, produced no information.

Of our John Norton, Mathers gives the birth place Starford in the County of Herts, but as no such place can be found, the English authority of Brook in the "Lives of the Puritans", Vol. III, p. 419, which makes it Storford in that county, might be followed, did not the family tradition point to Sharpenhoe above mentioned.

(From Massachusetts Historical Society, Gleanings for New England History, p. 315-6.)

Abraham Adams married Joanna Norton April 17, 1713. Capt. George Norton and his second wife, Widow Mercy Gillette, were married June 20, 1683.

Children:

i. Mary, born 1684.
ii. Abigail, born 1686.
iii. Freegrace, born Jan. 1, 1688.
iv. Joanna, born 1693.

Capt. George Norton was born at Salem, March 28, 1641, removed to Ipswich, then to Suffield in 1674. He was the son of George Norton, who came from London in April, 1629.

Capt. George Norton was a freeman, Inn keeper, was the first representative at the General Court at Boston from Suffield in 1693, and was excused from attending another session on account of the poverty of the town. His son George II married Hannah daughter of Rev. John Younglove and had a large family.

Capt. George Norton died Nov. 15, 1696. His widow died Dec. 31, 1725.

(From History of Suffield, by Sheldon.)

George Norton II married Hannah Younglove December 11, 1695.

Children:

i. Gorge, Jr., born March 6, 1696-7.
ii. Hannah, born November 28, 1701, died Dec. 7, 1701.
iii. Nathaniel, born February 17, 1702.
iv. Hannah, born January 30, 1706-7.
v. Thomas, born November 16, 1708.
vi. John, born September, 1712.

Hannah Younglove Norton died November 23, 1715.

George Norton then married Widow Martha Stiles, May 14, 1717; George Norton died February 13, 1741.

George Norton, Jr., married Agnes Austin January 4, 1721.

Nathaniel Norton married Mary Bartlett July 28, 1729.

Thomas Norton married Elizabeth Sikes April 28, 1729.

John Norton married Rebecca Sheldon December 5, 1732.

(From Official Records, Suffield, Conn., sent me by Harold N. Remington, Registrar.)

CHAPTER IX

THE HANNON FAMILY

The Hannon Arms

Gules, three escallop shells, argent.

Meaning of Arms: Gules, red, symbolizes courage and magnanimity; argent, silver, symbolizes sincerity and peace; escallop shells, the pilgrims' badge in their expedition to holy shrines; the shells also indicate that the family was of naval importance.

I.

John Hannon married Margaretta .....

2.

Henry Hannon married Sarah Robertson.

3.

John Hannon married Elizabeth Wright.

4.

Elliott Cromwell Hannon married Mary Ann Stubbs.
Pauline Hannon married William Henry Smith.

There were three Hannon brothers who came to this country from England, the date we do not know, but we do know that they were descended from a Lord Hannon.

These three brothers settled, first, in Baltimore, Maryland. Jacob Hannon, said to be the head of the family, was living in Shennandoah County, Virginia, in 1783.

The next ancestor of whom we have authentic record is John Hannon of Baltimore, whose will is filed and recorded in the Court House there. This John Hannon bequeathed a large estate to the heirs of Henry Hannon, who had moved to Warren County, Georgia.

(These heirs were John Hannon, my great grandfather, and Samuel Hannon, who moved to Cobb County, Georgia.)

Henry Hannon, whose birth date we do not know, and John Hannon were at Valley Forge, in Captain Gaither's Company, First Maryland Regiment.

We suppose that John Hannon was the son of Jacob Hannon, and that he was the John Hannon of Baltimore who leased, on August 26, 1819, to Susannah Hodgkin, lots 326

and 327, Philpot Point, for a term of one hundred years.

(This record was compiled from old letters to my father, Lester Chauncey Smith, relating to the property in Baltimore, to which he thought we were entitled, but which we could not get, owing partly to incomplete records, and to the fact that he died before he straightened out these records. I have tried without much success to complete the records, and am still trying to trace the history of these early ancestors.)

In the Montgomery Advertiser of June, 1928, or 1929, there was, on the editorial page, an account of an interview between Senator John Tyler Morgan of Alabama, and Lord Hannon, a famous English barrister, in which Lord Hannon, being impressed with Senator Morgan's wide knowledge, asked where he was educated; whereupon the Senator told him that he was forced to stop school at a very early age and had educated himself.

Senator Morgan was a guest in Lord Hannon's home while in England, some years before his death.

First Generation

John Hannon (date of birth unknown), died in Baltimore, Md., Oct., 1820; married Margaret .....; surname and date of death unknown.

Children:

i. John.
ii. Henry.
iii. Margaretta.

The above John, the father, was our ancestor, and this is the record of his second son, Henry.

Second Generation

Henry Hannon was born in Maryland—date unknown, died in Knoxville, Ga., in August .....; married Sarah Robertson in Maryland.

Children (they were all born in Maryland):

i. John, born Sept. 5th, 1783, in Maryland; died August 29th, 1843, in Macon County, Ga.; married Elizabeth Wright, daughter of James and

Mary (Wray) Wright, of Columbia County, Ga., on January 7th, 1807.

ii. Samuel, born in Maryland, date unknown, died in Cobb County, Georgia, date unknown; married Sarah Rice in Columbia County, Ga., date unknown.

iii. Mildred Anne, born in Maryland, date unknown; married Ephriam Bishop of Warren County, Ga., September 2nd, 1827.

iv. Mary, born in Maryland, date unknown; died in Columbia County, Ga.; married Samuel Lazenby of Columbia County, Ga.; date unknown; no children.

v. Sarah, born in Maryland; date unknown; married Welles Walker of Warren County, Ga., date unknown.

vi. Henry, born in Maryland, date unknown; died in U. S. Army.

Henry Hannon, the father of these children, fought in the Revolutionary War.

(From a letter from Mrs. Fannie L. Steubinger, of Birmingham, Ala., who is a granddaughter of Mildred Anne Hannon.)

Third Generation

John Hannon, eldest son of Henry and Sarah (Robertson) Hannon, born September 5th, 1783. Married Elizabeth Wright, daughter of James and Mary Wrey (or Ray) Wright, who was born June 10, 1790, converted in 1806, and joined the church in October, 1806.

John Hannon and Elizabeth Wright were married January 7th, 1807, in Columbia County, Ga.

He died in Macon County, Ga., August 29, 1843.

She died in Montgomery, Ala., March 25, 1859.

Children:

i. John Stith, born October 28, 1807.

ii. Elliot Cromwell, born August 18, 1809, married Mary Ann Stubbs, of Milledgeville, Ga.

iii. Mary Ann E., married Dr. Tannehill.

iv. Eliza Stith, married Isaiah Lewis.

v. Martha Randolph, married James L. Green.

vi. James H. Hannon.
vii. Frances Ardelia, married James H. Harris.
viii. Mentone Minerva, married Mr. Swift (she was the mother of Cousin Fannie Swift Lester, whose daughter, Mary Lester, married William Hathaway Smith, son of William H. and Pauline Hannon Smith).
ix. Caroline Matilda, married Hugh Green.
x. William Henry, born December 10, 1825, married Clara Judge.
xi. Moses Wright, born December 14, 1827, married Caroline Mastin.
xii. Julia Pauline, born June 14, 1831, married William Henry Smith.
xiii. Joseph, married Laura Judge, and moved to California.

(From the Hannon Family Bible.)

After the death of John Hannon on August 26, 1843, in Georgia, his widow, Elizabeth Wright Hannon, with her youngest daughter, Pauline, moved to Montgomery, Alabama, and made her home with her son, Elliott Cromwell Hannon, at 503 South Perry Street, and here Pauline was married to William Henry Smith, May 23, 1849.

William Henry Smith was born in Suffield, Conn., June 14, 1814, the son of Ichabod and Elizabeth Hathaway Smith, and moved to Montgomery in 1835.

Moses Wright Hannon, Brigadier General, Confederate States Army, was born in 1827 in Baldwin County, Ga. His father, John Hannon, was a lawyer and planter, and his mother, Elizabeth Wright Hannon, was an aunt of Hon. Augustus R. Wright of Georgia.

He came to Montgomery in 1847; was engaged in the mercantile business, until he went to California, where he remained for eight years, returning to Montgomery in 1858.

At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, he entered the military service as Lieut. Colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry; a few months later he recruited the 53rd Alabama, a mounted regiment, served with this command for some time in Tennessee valley under Roddy and Forrest; was placed over a brigade composed of his old regiment, Yan-

cey's Regiment and Roswell's Battalion, both of Georgia, and Snodgrass Battalion of Alabama; he led this command during the last year and a half of the war, serving through the Georgia campaign under Gen. Wheeler in Gen. Kelly's Division.

Much arduous service was performed by the brigade in August, 1864, under its commander, including a daring raid on Sherman's rear, capturing about one hundred men and destroying a wagon train, in addition to capturing fifteen hundred beef cattle. The brigade followed Sherman into the Carolinas, and was engaged in the last fight of the forces in those states, at Statesboro.

As a fitting reward for his services, the commission of Brigadier General was issued to Gen. Hannon, but not received.

After the war he returned to Montgomery and engaged in the mercantile business, later took that business to New Orleans. In 1870 he moved to Texas, where he engaged in planting, in Freestone County. He married Caroline Mastin. Last residence—Freestone County, Texas.

(From the files in Archives Department—Civil War Records.)

Fourth Generation

Elliott Cromwell Hannon, born Aug. 18, 1809, and Mary Ann Stubbs, born in 1814, were married September 22, 1835, by Rev. C. W. Hammond.

She was the daughter of Thomas Beytop and Kate Palmer Stubbs, who were cousins; granddaughter of Peter and Mary Baradell (Palmer) Stubbs.

Her father was born in Wilkes County, Ga., in 1789; moved to Milledgeville, Ga., in 1805. Here he became a cotton planter and amassed a large fortune. In 1845 he removed to Tippah County, Miss., where he died in 1863.

Mrs. Hannon, the widow of Elliott C. Hannon, prominent banker, was one of the organizers and one of the most active workers in the Ladies Memorial Association, and served as its treasurer or many years. One of the most beloved women in Montgomery, she died in 1898, at the Hannon home, where she came as a bride. She left many descendants, among them Capt. Thomas Elliott Hannon, Rev. John Hannon and Charles Francis Hannon.

(From files in State Capitol and data from her granddaughter, Mrs. David Riley Cook.)

Children of Elliott Cromwell and Mary Ann (Stubbs) Hannon:

i. Thomas Beytop, born June 17, 1836.
ii. Elliott, born August 28, 1838.
iii. James Henry, born November 26, 1839.
iv. Thomas Elliot, born March 19, 1843; married Sarah Overton Gilmer.
v. John, born November 8, 1845; baptized by J. Hamilton; married Lucy Haile.
vi. Charles Francis, born April 2, 1848; baptized by J. Hamilton in 1849; married Martha Barnett Gilmer.
vii. William Wright, born March 18, 1850, baptized by J. Hamilton in 1851.
viii. Benjamin, born February, 1855, baptized by O. R. Blue.

Deaths:
James Henry Hannon, died August, 1841.
Thomas Beytop Hannon, died September 25, 1842.
John Hannon, died August 26, 1843.
Elizabeth Wright Hannon (his widow), died September 25, 1859.
Elliott Cromwell Hannon, died 1870
William Wright Hannon (Dike), died 1871.
Mary Stubbs Hannon, died 1898.
Thomas Elliott Hannon, died October, 21, 1900.
Sarah Gilmer Hannon, died October, 1912.
Martha Gilmer Hannon, died Jan. 12, 1927.
Charles Francis Hannon, died December 21, 1929.
Catherine Patrine Stubbs, died October 9, 1856.
Mildred Bailes, died January 9, 1858.
(From the Hannon Family Bible.)

Fifth Generation

I.

Thomas Elliott Hannon was born March 19, 1843, at the Hannon home, 503 South Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala. He entered school at the age of six years, and had read

Caesar before he was ten. He attended the best schools in Montgomery until he was called to the war. He enlisted Feb. 12, 1862, in Co. B, 1st Regiment, Ala. Cavalry; promoted to Lieutenant, and served later in Hannon's Brigade, as Captain of Co. C, 24th Battalion, Alabama Cavalry. He married Sarah Overton Gilmer at the Court Street Methodist Church, and died Oct. 21, 1900, in Montgomery, Ala.

Following in his father's footsteps, he was a banker for many years, and after the panic of 1893 he founded the Hannon Real Estate and Insurance Agency, in which business he was engaged at the time of his death.

These are the outstanding facts in the life of one of the most delightful personalities whom it has ever been my good fortune to know.

Possessed of a brilliant mentality, with a wonderful command of English and the keenest sense of humor, he was a raconteur without a peer. His visits to our home when he so often told of his war experiences are among the most cherished of my childish memories.

Fifth Generation

II.

John Hannon, born Nov. 8, 1845, in Montgomery, Ala., married Lucy Haile of San Francisco, Cal., in California.

He was a distinguished Methodist minister, serving at Lynchburg, Va., A. M., Randolph-Macon College, Va., Sergeant Major, Wheeler's Corps, C. S. A.; pastor Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Baltimore, New Orleans, Richmond, San Francisco,San Jose and Alameda.

(From the files at State Capitol.)

He died and was buried in Lynchburg, Va.

Fifth Generation

III.

Charles Francis Hannon, born April 2, 1848, at the Hannon home, 503 South Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala. Married Martha Barnett Gilmer (born Oct. 1, 1849) in New Orleans, La., in 1876. He was a student at the Wilson Academy in Montgomery when the War Between the States began, and at the age of fourteen he volunteered in Company C, 24th Alabama Battalion of Cavalry, known as

"Hannon's Brigade", commanded by his uncle, Gen. Wright Hannon.

Martha Gilmer Hannon died Jan. 12, 1926, shortly after the celebration of her golden wedding, at their home "Farm Lodge", on the Woodley Road, where she went as a bride.

Charles Francis Hannon followed her Dec. 21, 1929.

Sixth Generation

I.

Children of Thomas Elliott and Sarah Overton Gilmer Hannon:

i. George Gilmer, died in infancy.
ii. Elliott Cromwell II, born 1871, married Marie Faunce, in 1893, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Montgomery, Ala.
iii. Mary Ann, married Charles B. Teasley Jan. 26, 1899, at the Court Street Methodist Church. Montgomery, Ala. No children.
iv. Caroline, married James Henry Mourning, of Kentucky, Dec. 7, 1907, at home 503 South Perry Street.
v. Louise, married Frank Peabody, of Columbus, Ga., Dec. 2, 1903, at the Court Street Methodist Church, Montgomery, Ala.
vi. John, born 1882, married Maude Thayer Farnum, in Montgomery about 1912.

All were born in the old Hannon home in Montgomery.

Sixth Generation

II

Children of John and Lucy Haile Hannon:

i. Helen, born 1894, in San Francisco, Cal.
ii. Elliott Carroll, born in 1896, in San Francisco; died in 1921 in California.

Sixth Generation

III

Children of Charles Francis and Martha (Gilmer) Hannon:

i. Pauline, born 1878; married David Riley Cook, of Macon, Ga., Nov. 14, 1907. No children.
ii. Frances Grattan, born 1880; married John Luther McGwier, of Georgia, Feb. 10, 1910.
iii. Martha, born 1884; married Ferdinand Phinizy Pointer, of Augusta, Ga., April 6, 1904.

Seventh Generation

I.

Children of Eliott and Marie Faunce Hannon:
i. Margaret, born July 4, 1895, in Montgomery, Ala., married Joseph Lawrence Vickery, Dec. 3, 1917, in New York. No children.
ii. Dorothy, born June 22, 1898, in Montgomery Ala; married William Cleveland Stokes, April 12, 1917, at St. Johns Episcopal Church, Montgomery, Ala.
iii. Wade McBryde, born March 28, 1902, died May 15, 1918.

Seventh Generation

II.

Child of John and Maude Thayer Hannon:
John Jr. Born 1914. Died 1916.

Seventh Generation

III.

Child of Caroline and James Henry Mourning, born and died Nov., 1915.

Seventh Generation

IV.

Child of Francis and Louise (Hannon) Peabody:
Francis, Jr., born February 23, 1905, in New Orleans, La., married Virginia Nelson, Dec. 12, 1928, at the Church of the Ascension, Montgomery, Ala.

Seventh Generation

V.

Children of Frances Grattan and John Luther McGwier:

i. John Luther Jr., born July 10, 1913; died July 20, 1925, in Montgomery, Ala.

ii. Francis Grattan, born Nov. 4, 1918, in Montgomery.

Seventh Generation

VI.

Child of Martha Hannon and Ferdinand Phinizy Pointer.

Charles Hannon, born July 12, 1909.

Eighth Generation

Children of W. Cleve and Dorothy Hannon Stokes:

i. Marie, born Dec. 3, 1918.

ii. Sarah, born November 27, 1927, at the old Hannon home, 503 South Perry Street. She is of the fifth generation to be born in that house.

CHAPTER X

THE JACKSON FAMILY

The family name of Jackson is of Scotch-Irish nomenclature. There is a tradition that the original name was McShane (McShan), and at some early period, the King of England issued a decree that all families in a certain territory, who were not English should assume English names, and the McShanes assumed the name of Jackson. The name of Jackson is connected with early Colonial settlement in Virginia.

Most of the Jacksons who came from the old country came from Ireland, a few from England and Scotland. There is a tradition, that in the middle or latter part of the seventeenth century, seven brothers named Jackson came from Ireland and settled in Virginia, and their descendants migrated into the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and most of the numerous Jacksons in those states are of that stock. The Jacksons, Clarks, Halls, and Borlands intermarried.

Before the year 1800, the Jacksons of Virginia had become firmly established in Georgia, and we find that most of the Jackson families of Alabama came from several counties of Georgia.

William Jackson came from Scotland to Virginia. Walter Jackson and his sister, Elizabeth, came from Ireland to Virginia. Their father was Benjamin Jackson, a native of Ireland. William and Elizabeth Jackson were married. Not long afterward William was killed in the then "thinly settled Virginia country." Soon after his death a son was born in Baltimore who was also named William. The widow then married a Mr. Borland, by whom several children were born. The family moved to Baldwin County, near Milledgeville, Ga.

There William Jackson, Jr., married Elizabeth Borland (possibly a relative of his stepfather) in 1784.

Their children were:

i. Ruth, married Newton Howe, died in Baldwin County, Ga. She left one child.

ii. Rebecca, married K. P. Tyson. She died and was buried in Jones County, Ga., near Clinton, leaving one child.
iii. Andrew, was born in Baldwin County, Ga., March 2nd, 1800; married Mary Davis, November 18, 1824. Children: William, Cicero, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Ruth R., Julian E., Simeon DeWitt, Jael Heber, Andrew, Jr., Martha Ann and Louisa DeAubrey.
iv. William.
v. Elizabeth, married Jacob Moore and lived and died in Montgomery County, Ala. Their children were Martha, Andrew, Coleman, Nubal, Dido and Mark.

Coleman Moore and other members of the family lived in the southern part of Montgomery County near Strata. Some of the Moore family moved to Texas after the Civil War.

Martha Moore was twice married. Her first husband was named Dyer, by whom she had two children, Carry and Benjamin. Her second husband was ..... Smilie, by whom she had three children, Kitty, Jack, and Dido.

Carrie Dyer married, first, ... Dryer, and had sons, Thomas and Benjamin. Her second husband was Thomas C. Drakeford, by whom she had two sons, John H. and William C.

The Drakefords came to Alabama from South Carolina and lived in Montgomery County, later going to Tuskegee where they have lived for many years, being prominent in business affairs.

vi. Abraham Borland, married Rebecca (Nancy) Urquhart.

The above is from a book on the "Jackson Family", by a Mr. Jackson, of Jasper, Ala. Much of his information was given him by Aunt Belle (Mrs. Wm. M. Teague).

Our Jackson Lineage

I

William Jackson married Elizabeth Jackson.

II

William Jackson, Jr., married Elizabeth Borland.

III

Abraham Borland Jackson married Rebecca ("Nancy") Urquhart.

IV

John William Alexander Jackson married Martha Elizabeth Barnett.

V

Anne Jackson married Lester Chauncey Smith.

William Jackson had a brother named Walter Jackson. He had sons, James, Jerry and William.

Crawford Jackson was the youngest son of James Jackson.

James Jackson was in nomination for Governor of Alabama when Governor William Wyatt Bibb was elected.—(Brewers History of Alabama.)

Abraham Borland Jackson was the son of William Jackson and Elizabeth Borland, who were married about 1784 in Georgia, grandson of William the Immigrant.

He was born in Baldwin County, Ga., about 1798. When a young man he moved to Alabama, and lived near Tuskegee. In 1836 he built the first bridge across Eufaubee Creek, between Tuskegee and Notasulga, which still bears the name of Jackson's Bridge. He later lived near Pine Level, in Montgomery County. He was twice married, first, to Nancy Urquhart. (Nancy must have been a nickname, as other records give Rebecca as the name of Abraham Borland Jackson's wife.)

Child of Abraham Borland and Nancy (Rebecca) Jackson: John William Alexander Jackson, born October 4th, 1826, in Montgomery County, Ala.; married Martha Elizabeth Barnett, oldest daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Williams) Barnett, Nov. 5th, 1845, at Briar Hill, Pike County, Ala.

Children of J. W. A. and Martha Barnett Jackson:

i. Eugenia Isabella, born in 1846, married William Martin Teague, Dec. 29, 1864.

ii. Louisa Jane, born December 2nd, 1848; married Frank M. Moseley, 1879.
iii. Leonora Elizabeth, born 1854, married Henry Martin Hobbie, 1872, died Feb. 28, 1924.
iv. Anne Saunders, born June 17, 1856, married Lester Chauncey Smith, Dec. 20, 1877; died Feb. 29, 1920.
v. Ellie, died at four years of age.
vi. Asa Abraham, died at one year.
vii. William Barnett, married Mary O'Connell, March 1, 1892.
viii. Emma Reba, born 1871, married Elmer Veeder, October, 1907, died April, 1909, in Las Vegas, New Mexico; buried at Greenwood Cemetery, Montgomery, Ala.

All of the children of J. W. A. and Martha Barnett Jackson were born at Briar Hill, with the possible exception of the last two.

(From the Jackson Family Bible.)

John William Alexander and Martha Barnett Jackson celebrated their golden wedding at their home, 210 South Court Street, on November 5th, 1895, when forty-five of their descendants received with them

In a note book kept by Mr. Jackson appears the following, in his handwriting:

"My great grandfather, Norman Urquhart, married Jane Bethune, emigrated from Scotland.

"Great grandfather (Mother's side) was Thomas Nealy, and his wife's name was Rebecca Irving; they emigrated from Ireland to Washington County, Georgia.

"Norman Urquhart had one brother who came from Scotland, named Henry. These emigrated to this country about 1750."

J. W. A. Jackson served in the Confederate Army as keeper of the government store or commissary, at Briar Hill, Pike County, Ala., as his health was very poor, and each time he tried to take an active part in the war he was sent home sick.

The Jackson home at Briar Hill is still standing and is a lovely old one-story white house, with six square columns

across the broad front porch; a wide hall runs through the house, with two rooms on each side, the dining room and kitchen in an ell, towards the back.

Mr. Jackson died Sept. 16, 1901, in Montgomery, where he had lived continuously since the Civil War. His wife, Martha Barnett Jackson, died Jan. 18, 1903, also in Montgomery, Ala.

Descendants of J. W. A. and Martha Barnett Jackson:

I. Eugenia Isabella Jackson; married William Martin Teague, Dec. 29, 1864, at home, Briar Hill, Pike County, Ala. He died March 18, 1915.

Children:

i. Julia, born in Greenville, Ala.; married John Floyd Gay.

Children:

1. Julia Scarbrough.
2. John Floyd, Jr.
3. William Teague.
4. Ellie.
5. Eugene.

ii. Robert Sterling, born Jan. 22, 1868, in Greenville, Ala.; married Oct. 11, 1912, Sarah Clark, daughter of Alexander and Sallie (McGehee) Clark, granddaughter of James and Margaret Clark, granddaughter of Peyton Graves and Sarah McGehee, greatgranddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner McGehee.

Children:

1. Robert Sterling, Jr.
2. Peyton Clark.
3. Eugene Jackson.
4. Dorothy.

iii. Abner Jackson; married Julia Amende. One child, died in infancy.

iv. William Martin, Jr.; married Mattie Lamar, daughter of Dr. A. J. and Mary (Urquhart) Lamar, in 1899.

Children:
1. Martha; married A. C. Watson.
2. William Martin III; married Marie Deal of Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3. Isabel.

v. Elizabeth.

vi. Oscar, born Jan. 8, 1878, died in automobile wreck, 1923.

vii. Eugenia; married George Scriba, of New York.
Children:
1. George Teague.
2. Elise, married Paul Flynn Swett, Jr.
3. Isabel.

viii. Ethel; married (first) Buckner Beasley, in Montgomery.
Children:
1. Isabel, born August, 1904; married Preston Watson, Sept. 28, 1926, in Montgomery.
2. Martha Goodwyn, born Oct., 1908.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Abner Teague.
(All above children born in Montgomery.)
Ethel married (second) J. Nicholson Jones.

ix. Frederick; married Dyke ..... Lives in Atlanta, Ga. Three children.

x. Edwin; married May Rousseau, May 12, 1912.
Children:
1. Edwin.
2. George Rousseau.
3. Oscar Martin.
4. Phillip.
5. May.

II. Louisa Jane (Jennie) Jackson; married Francis Marion Moseley, of Union Springs,Ala., in 1879, at Montgomery.
Children:

i. Alexander Jackson; married Jean Wade of Troy, Ala. He died in May, 1931.
Children:
1. Elizabeth.
2. Alexander Jackson, Jr.

ii. Francis Marion.
iii. Elizabeth; married William Cruse Coles.

Children:
1. William Cruse, Jr.
2. Jane.

III. Leonora Elizabeth Jackson; married Henry Martin Hobbie, in 1872. (He died in 1906; she died Feb. 28, 1924.)

Children:

i. Richard Martin, born April 14, 1877, in Montgomery, Ala.; married Annie Henderson, daughter of James and Margaret (McKenzie) Henderson; granddaughter of Eli and Mary (Darby) Henderson; granddaughter of Alexander and Sarah (Butler) McKenzie.

Children:
1. Catherine, born May 30, 1904; married Tennant Lomax Griffin, son of Virgil and Mary (Besson) Griffin, Sept., 1924.
2. Richard Martin, II.

ii. Henry Martin, born Dec. 3, 1880, in Montgomery, Ala.; married Jan. 18, 1911, Bessie Shackleford Rogers, of Letohatchie, Ala., daughter of Edmund Lee and Annie (Shackleford) Rogers; granddaughter of Charles Platt and Nancy (Sanderson) Rogers; granddaughter of Madison and Sophronia (Ledbetter) Shackleford. (Charles Platt Rogers was a descendant of the Platt and Rogers families, who were early settlers in New York State.)

Children:
1. Henry Martin, Jr.
2. Ethel.

iii. Jackson Martin, born May 1, 1884, in Montgomery, Ala.; married Minnie Lee Rainer, daughter of S. Price and Minnie (Faegin) Rainer; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel H. Rainer; granddaughter of Isaac B. and Sarah (Hall)

Faegin. (The Faegins and Rainers are old Union Springs families.)

Children:
1. Jackson Martin, Jr.
2. Minnie.
3. Elizabeth.

iv. Nonie; married John ("Jack") Vardaman.

Child:
John Vardaman, Jr.
Nonie and Jack Vardaman died within a short time of each other about 1925 or 1926.

IV. Anne Jackson, fourth daughter of John William Alexander and Martha (Barnett) Jackson, was born June 17th, 1856, at Briar Hill, Pike County, Ala.; married Lester Chauncey Smith, Dec. 20, 1877, at Montgomery, Ala. Descended on both sides from sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, she was a granddaughter of Abraham Borland and Rebecca (Urquhart) Jackson, granddaughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Williams) Barnett; great granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Borland) Jackson; great granddaughter of John and (Nealy) Urquhart; great granddaughter of James and Isabella (Johnston) Barnett, of Pendleton District, South Carolina; great great granddaughter of Norman and Jane (Bethune) Urquhart; great great granddaughter of Thomas and Rebecca (rving) Nealy; great great granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Jackson) Jackson.

For the descendants of Anne Jackson Smith, see under Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Generations of Smith Family.

V. William Barnett Jackson; married Mary O'Connell.

Children:

i. Lucille; married Charles A. Harris, son of George and Ellen (Garside) Harris, of Montgomery, Ala.

Child:
Charles A., Jr.

ii. John O'Connell; married Helena Turner, daughter of Horace Samford and Nettie (Felder) Turner; granddaughter of Noel and Sarah (Clark) Turner; granddaughter of Captain Richard and Antoinette (Belknap) Felder; great-granddaughter of Charles and Nancy (Cockran) Turner; great-granddaughter of Richard and Jane (Duggan) Felder.

Children:
1. John, Jr.
2. Horace Turner.
3. Patricia.
4. Lucille.

iii. Mary; married Kenneth Gayle.
iv. Martha; married Jesse Williams.
v. Kathleen; married Jack Hughes.

Child:
Jack, Jr.

CHAPTER XI

URQUHART AND BARNETT FAMILIES

Urquhart.

The home of the Urquhart Clan is near Edinburgh, and the name of the castle is "Connemara".

The Urquhart Clan once owned Hilton Castle, on the border of Loch Ness.

The following data were obtained from the note book of J. W. A. Jackson, in his handwriting:

"My great grandfather, Norman Urquhart, and my great grandmother, Jane (Bethune) Urquhart, came from Scotland about 1750, settled first in North Carolina, going from there to Alabama and located near Pine Level."

The following genealogical data are from the Jackson Family Bible:

Children of Norman and Jane (Bethune) Urquhart:

Flora, married Neal Shaw; date not given.
Neal, first wife unknown; second wife, Margaret McCall.
John, married a Miss Nealy, in Alabama. (She was of Irish descent.)
Alexander, married Elizabeth Smith, from Georgia.
Peggy, married John Joyce (from N. C.) in Alabama.
Catherine, unmarried.
Norman, unmarried.
Daniel, married Nancy Shaver.

Neal Urquhart, father of John, David and others, moved to Barbour County, Alabama, and lived to old age.

John Urquhart married, first, Miss Nealy:
Children:

i. Catherine, married Allen Williams (uncle of Martha Barnett Jackson).
ii. Nancy, married Abraham Borland Jackson in Tuskegee.
iii. Grace.

John Urquhart married, second, Margaret McCall.
Children:
i. Elizabeth.
ii. Norman.

Nancy Urquhart married Abraham Borland Jackson.
Children:
i. Rebecca N.
ii. John William Alexander, born Oct. 4, 1824.
(As Rebecca N. Jackson is not mentioned in Jackson genealogy she must have died young.)

Nancy (Urquhart) Jackson died shortly after J. W. A. Jackson was born. Abraham Jackson then married Martha Hudnall.

Children of Abraham and Martha (Hudnall) Jackson:
i. James.
ii. Mary.
iii. Robert.
iv. Martha Ann.
v. Willis.
vi. Jasper; killed in the war.
vii. Semiramus.
viii. Crawford; killed in the war.

Barnett

James Barnett, born in Pendleton District, South Carolina, at a place called Cross Keys, in 1766. The date of his birth is not certain, but he died in 1813, and was said to be forty-seven years old.

He was of Scotch descent. He married Isabella Johnston, who was reared in Newberry District, South Carolina. After the death of her husband she moved to Tallapoosa County, Alabama, in 1818. She died at the age of fifty-nine. She was of Irish descent.

Asa Barnett, their son, married Elizabeth Williams, and they were the parents of Martha Elizabeth Barnett, who married John William Alexander Jackson.

I

James Barnett (1766-1813) married Isabella Johnston.

II

Their child, Asa Barnett, married Elizabeth Williams.

III

Children:

i. Martha Elizabeth, married J. W. A. Jackson.
ii. Victoria, married Samuel Belser.
iii. Josephine, married Jack Smilie. (Their home, "Willow Glen" at Smilietown, Pike County, is now occupied by her daughter, Mrs. Frazier.)
iv. Boyd, unmarried.
v. Wiley, married, first, Hester Barnett; second, Mrs. Margaret Thornton.

(From note book which belonged to Grandpapa Jackson, now in possession of Aunt Belle Teague.)

CHAPTER XII

THE CRENSHAW FAMILY

I

"Cranshaws" is a parish lying high in the Lammermuir Hills, in Scotland. It is entirely pastoral. The present church in the parish is comparatively new. The old church was a Pre-Reformation Building. Many of the names of places in the parish point to the land having been largely in the hands of the priesthood, viz.: Friarsdykes, Numraw, Priestlaw, etc. Probably there was a monkish settlement there.

Once James III of Scotland rode across from Yester to attend worship in Cranshaws Church. The Incumbent omitted to pray for His Majesty, who spoke to him of the omission, whereupon the Clergyman acknowledged his offense, and promised amendment. Shortly afterward a slab bearing the Royal Arms was sent, with instructions that it should be let into the wall facing the pulpit, to remind him of his duty. When the old church was taken down the stone was removed and built into the new church, where it may yet be seen opposite the pulpit.

Cranshaws Castle, now a ruin, was a famous Border Pell or Stronghold.

In the Parish is the famous Twinlaw Cairn to commemorate the fight in which twin brothers killed each other; the cause of the quarrel is not known, probably a lady!

(From post card from Scotland, showing the church and Post Office at "Cranshaws", given me by Mrs. Edith Crenshaw Tatum, of Greenville, Ala., a descendant of William Crenshaw, of Amelia County, Va.)

Our Crenshaws (or Cranshaws) came from Scotland to Virginia.

II

"Cavaliers and Pioneers, Va. Land Grants, 1623-1800", by Nell M. Nugent, Richmond, Va., contains this quaint record (p. 4) of:

Captain Rawleigh Crawshaw

"Captain Rawleigh Crawshaw, 500 acres (date missing) Gentleman. Ancient planter who hath remained in this

country fifteen years complete, and hath performed many services to this colony, Elizabeth County, near Old Point Comfort."

Since this entry occurs so near the first of the book, it is probable that Capt. Crawshaw lived there as early as 1623; and as the early American names were spelled so variously, as all genealogists will attest, it is also probable that he was the first of the root name, Cranshaw, Crenshaw, Crawshaw, etc., in Virginia; as there seem to be no records of them prior to Joseph Crenshaw of Gloucester in 1642. While this is merely a supposition, since Old Point Comfort, in Elizabeth County, was near Gloucester County, and in the then sparsely settled Virginia, there is a strong possibility that Capt. Rawleigh Crawshaw (possibly an error in penmanship for Crenshaw) was related to the Crenshaws of Gloucester, who took up land in Amelia and King William Counties. This was also the portion of Virginia where the Chiles, Carrs, Whites, and other allied families of the Crenshaws made their homes.

Bishop Meade in his "Old Churches of Virginia" mentions Rev. Wm. Crenshaw, also Rev. Wm. Crashaw, who must have been the same man. Thus it is shown that the same name was often spelled differently.

Elkanah Crenshaw, son of William Winston Crenshaw, is mentioned on p. 332, of Valentine Papers (reviewed by Louise Crenshaw Ray, in the New York City Public Library), as having brothers, Charles and David. (Will recorded in Amelia County, Va., Sept. 19, 1771.)

Charles Edwin Crenshaw married Sarah Bacon, daughter of Nathaniel Bacon, before 1760, in Hanover County. It is interesting to know in this connection that Bacon's Castle, the house where Bacon made his headquarters during the Rebellion of 1676, is still standing and to be seen in Surrey County, a neighboring county to those which figure in the history of the Crenshaw family.

First Census of U. S. Heads of Families, dated ....., lists:

i. Nathan Crenshaw, of Laurens, S. C.
ii. Mary Crenshaw, Amelia County, Virginia.

III

The following article is from the Richmond Times-Democrat of July 9, 1919:

"When we recorded the grant of Joseph Crenshaw in Gloucester County in 1642, we asked for a Crenshaw genealogy which might connect this family with the grantee, and a member of the family has sent us the following notes, most carefully prepared and verified:

" 'In 1649 Sir William Berkeley granted Joseph Croshaw 1,350 acres of land on the York River, the said land being due unto the said Croshaw for the transportation of 27 persons.

" 'Unto Richard Croshaw, Berkeley granted, in 1649, 750 acres on the York River, York County. The old grant is very quaint. It relates that the land is south and southwest upon a sunken island, the rest of it being environed by a swamp that swells out of the river, the said land being due unto the said Richard Croshaw, by aid for the transportation of 15 persons. Family tradition is that Crenshaw and Croshaw is the same. We cannot prove it.

" 'In June, 1714, Alexander Spotswood granted to John Crenshaw 200 acres of land in King William County, and in 1718 Spotswood granted unto John and David Crenshaw 300 acres in the same county on the south side of Polecat Swamp, in St. John's Parish. But John and David did neither "seat nor plant the land," and Joseph Crenshaw, most probably the son of the Gloucester grantee, "made a humble suit to the Lt.-Governor for the grant of the said land."

" 'In 1745 James Crenshaw took up a grant in Amelia County. In 1745 Thomas Crenshaw took up a grant in Isle of Wight. In the same year William Crenshaw took up land in Amelia, and in 1755 Thomas Crenshaw took up land in Isle of Wight. In 1759 Gideon Crenshaw took up land in Lunenburg.' "

IV

(From "The Valentine Papers", Vol. 4, p. 2249):

The Crenshaw family had its "origin" in New Kent and King William Counties, Va. The destruction of the records of King William County prevents our obtaining a definite outline of the records of the early generations of the Crenshaw family.

From King William County the family spread to Hanover, Louisa, Henrico, Caroline and Amelia Counties. The

following gives abstract of all patents for land issued in the name of Crenshaw, sometimes spelled "Cranshaw," between the years 1623 and 1774:

The earliest mention of the name Crenshaw so far discovered in Virginia records is as follows:

Thomas Crenshaw and Ed Crenshaw as head rights in a patent issued Oct. 9, 1667, to William Wickman for land in Accomac County. (Register in Land Office, Patent Book 6, p. 82.)

Thomas Crenshaw, of St. John's Parish, King William County, Planter, to his son, John Crenshaw, aforesaid Parish, King William County, deeds plantation to him (John) for which Thomas had a patent granted him. (Recorded January 31, 1703; Book II.)

Henry Crenshaw ordered to be paid for one day's allowance to prove Murrell's deed to John Nealy, Oct. Court, 1749.

There lived in Amelia County, Va., in 1749, Henry Crenshaw; in 1769, Henry Crenshaw and his son, Jesse, were listed as landowners but not residents of Lunenburg County, Cumberland Parish, Va.

Henry and his son Jesse are listed as tithables in Lunenburg County, Va., as follows:

Henry and Jesse 1772	7 tithes
Henry and Jesse 1773	6 tithes
Henry and Jesse 1774	6 tithes
Henry and Jesse 1775	2 tithes

It is supposed that Henry died in 1776; as Jesse is listed as one tithe in 1776, then his name disappears from the list. We also suppose that he moved from Virginia, as he lived in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and later in Wilkes County, Georgia, where he died.

William Cain is also listed as a tithable, living in Lunenburg County, St. James Parish. No other mention is made of one by that name. (Jesse Crenshaw married Precious Cain.)

Henry Crenshaw, 391 acres in Brunswick County, both sides of Hounds Creek, adjoining Mishaux; Sept. 10, 1755.

Henry Crenshaw appointed surveyor of road, from Old Trap to Reedy Creek Church; Sept. Court, 1761. (O. B. 1761, 62, p. 188.)

Henry Crenshaw, bill of sale to Joseph Boswell, recorded Dec. Court, 1760. (O. B. 1759-61, p. 204.)

Tabitha Crenshaw to Joseph Boswell, relinquishment of dower (April-Dec. O. B. 1762, p. 136). This tends to prove that she was the wife of Henry Crenshaw.

Henry Crenshaw, deed from Samuel Jordan of same county—£160 currency of Virginia, 220 acres in Lunenburg County, on both sides of the Warren Creek adjoining Robinson, Sept. 10, 1770.

Henry Crenshaw of Lunenburg County, deed of trust to Mathew Marable of Mecklenburg County, Merchant—£187-4-11, currency of Virginia, 400 acres in Lunenburg County whereon said Henry Crenshaw now lives, with six negroes, five horses, twelve head of cattle, etc. (Recorded Dec. 10, 1772. D. B. 12, p. 229.)

Henry Crenshaw and Tabitha, his wife, of Lunenburg County, Cumberland Parish, deed to John Mills, of Amelia County, Nottoway Parish; £100 currency of Virginia; 420 acres whereon said Henry now lives in the county aforesaid, and formerly purchased by said Crenshaw from John Lucas and wife, William Chandler and Samuel Jordan; the 200 acres purchased of Lucas and Chandler adjoins Hudson and crosses Warren Creek, and 220 acres purchased of Samuel Jordan adjoins Robertson (August 8, 1776. D. B. 12, p. 514).

Joseph Crenshaw and Mary, his wife, of Lunenburg County; deed to Henry P. Crenshaw of same county, for $200, 100 acres in said county adjoining Thomas Bragg, William Bragg, Richard Knott and Richard Knott, Jr. (Aug. 10, 1814; D. B. 23, p. 276.)

Joseph Crenshaw, deceased, of Amelia County, deed from John Wallis and wife, Mary; sold land 200 acres in Amelia County, John Wallis, Jan. 11, 1735. (Sept. 17, 1742, D. B. I, p. 288.)

Joseph Crenshaw, deed to John Wallis, Feb. 14, 1750. (D. B. 4, p. 19.)

V

The sequence of our Crenshaw descent, so far as I have been able to determine it, is as follows:

1

Henry C. Crenshaw lived in Amelia County, Virginia, in 1749, married Tabitha (last name unknown).

2

Jesse Crenshaw married Precious Cain.

3

Miles Crenshaw married Patience (surname unknown).

4

James Hervey Crenshaw, married Maria Butts.

5

James Hervey Crenshaw, II, married Mollie Files.

6

Hervey Files Crenshaw married Pauline Smith.

7

Hervey Files Crenshaw, Jr.
James Chauncey (Jack) Crenshaw, married Catherine Westcott.
Hathaway Crenshaw married Robert Goldthwaite.

8

Mary Ann Crenshaw.

VI.

The only child of Henry and Tabitha Crenshaw of whom we have a record is:

Jesse, born Sept. 11, 1755; married Precious Cain, born February 6, 1758.

Jesse Crenshaw lived in Amelia County, Virginia, moved to Spartanburg, S. C., then to Wilkes County, Georgia, where he soon died, and his estate was administered by his wife, Precious Cain Crenshaw, in 1791. Since he was not mentioned in the earliest tax digests of Wilkes County, he was probably a Revolutionary soldier, tax exempt for ten years.

Children:

i. Miles, married Patience (surname unknown).
ii. William, married Susan Wallace, July 12, 1817.

iii. Patience, born May 15, 1779, married James Barrow, October 13, 1814; died October 26, 1817.
iv. Martha (sometimes called Patsy).

After the death of Jesse Crenshaw, his widow, Precious, married John Edwards, of Wilkes County, Georgia.

She died and her estate was administered in Taliaferro County, Georgia, January, 1838.

Wilkes County gave territory to Taliaferro County in 1825, in which year this county was organized.

The estate of Jesse Crenshaw was one of the first estates settled in Wilkes County, Georgia.

(From Court Records of Wilkes County, Ga.)

Children of Miles and Patience Crenshaw:

i. William H. Crenshaw.
ii. James Hervey, born January 2, 1817.
iii. Susan, died young.

Miles Crenshaw's estate was administered January 17, 1824, by William H. Crenshaw and Thomas Guest, his brother-in-law. The widow and sons of Miles Crenshaw appear to have gone into Baldwin County, Ga., and were later cut off in Jasper and Putnam Counties.

(This data obtained from Mrs. Edgar Smith, Clerk of the Superior Court, Wilkes County, Ga.)

James Hervey Crenshaw, born January 2, 1817, married Maria Butts, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lucas) Butts, in Montgomery, Ala.

Children:

i. Elizabeth, married Warren C. Brown.
ii. James Hervey, born February 2, 1849.
iii. William C.

James Hervey Crenshaw, Sr., died Sept. 25, 1848, and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Montgomery, Ala.

James Hervey Crenshaw, Jr., born Feb. 2, 1849, married Mollie Files, at Mobile, Ala, Dec. 26, 1873.

Children:

i. Hervey Files, born Aug 6, 1875, married Pauline Smith, Dec. 26, 1900.
ii. James Clinton, born Sept. 19, 1877, died April 4, 1882.

iii. Ware, born Mar. 10, 1882, died Mar. 16, 1882.
iv. Henry Childers, born Apr. 19, 1883, married Anne Danziger, Nov. 23, 1910; died March 5, 1931. No children.
v. Elizabeth, born May 11, 1886; died June 20, 1913.
vi. Mary Belle ("Bab"), born Nov. 14, 1889, married Walter Dorman Shepard, June 3, 1908.

Children of Mary Belle ("Bab") Crenshaw and Walter D. Shepard:

i. James Crenshaw, born Nov. 8, 1910.
ii. Frank Clinton, born Aug. 27, 1912; died June 21, 1931.
iii. Mary Elizabeth, born Sept. 21, 1913.
iv. Anne, born June 17, 1917.

All born in Montgomery.

CHAPTER XIII

THE FILES, WINGFIELD AND LUCAS FAMILIES

Files.

(The following data were supplied by Mrs. James H. Crenshaw, who was Mollie Files.)

The name was formerly spelled Foyles, then Fyles and finally Files. The first ancestor of whom we have record, William Files, lived in Gorham, Maine, and emigrated from Maine in 1756 to Pendleton District, S. C. He and Zaphaniah Hardig were in Colonel Maurer's Company of Rangers in the Indian Wars and were in the Battle of Lake George, defending Fort Williams. There was a massacre by the Indians and Files and Hardig escaped by hiding in a hollow tree, where food was brought them by Kate Files, the wife of John Files, son of William.

William Files, son of Ebenezer Files and grandson of the old ranger William, was one of the selectmen of the town of Gorham, Me., in 1834. He died in 1843.

John Files, son of William Files, served in the Revolutionary War. During the years 1777 to 1781 he served in the district lying between the Saluda and Savannah rivers. He was first lieutenant of a company commanded by Captain Baskins; he was in the battle of Cowpens and the capture of Charleston. After the last battle he was promoted to Captain. Later on (exact date unknown), in a skirmish in South Carolina he was taken prisoner by the Indians and Tories and murdered (From U. S. Pension Records.)

Genealogy:

i. William Files (name of wife unknown).
ii. Capt. John Files, married Kate.....
iii. David J. Files, born 1783, in Pendleton District, S. C., died in 1820, in Alabama; married Elizabeth Jones.

Col. David J. Files was on Gen. Jackson's staff, and was with him at the battle of New Orleans, and in the war of 1812.

His only sister was the wife of Capt. Evan Austill and the mother of Jeremiah Austill, who was born near the Oconee Station, in Pendleton District, South Carolina, and

who took part in the famous canoe fight with Indians in 1813.

(Pickett's History of Alabama, pp. 560-567.)

Children of David J. and Elizabeth Jones Files:

1. Catherine Ann; born 1809, married (1): Hiram Cheeseborough; (2) Dr. Nicholas Childers.
2. Joseph Taylor, born 1814, married Frances Coleman Womack.

   Children:

   i. Joseph, died in infancy.
   ii. Hiram, died in infancy.
   iii. William Wallace, died unmarried.
   iv. Fannie, married John Garner, died 1929.

   Child:

   Kate, married James Collins, now living in Washington, D. C.
3. Richard married Fannie Settoon, died about 1884-5.

   Children:

   i. Kate, married Dr. Jack Baker, died 1883.
   ii. Amanda, married .....; died about 1889.
4. David J. Files, Jr. Born at St. Stephens, Washington County, Ala., in 1820; married Mary Childers, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Childers and Sarah Lucas Childers, of South Carolina, in 1843. They moved from St. Stephens to Mobile, where they lived until the death of David J. Files in 1882.

   Their children:

   i. Belle, born 1844, married Scott Parker; died 1901.
   ii. Son, who died in infancy.
   iii. Daughter, who died in infancy.
   iv. Kate, born 1852, married James McArthur, died in 1911.
   v. Mary C. (Mollie), born March 26, 1856; married James Hervey Crenshaw, Dec. 26, 1873.

David Files served in the Confederate Army with distinction. The following letter from the Adjutant General's Office in Washington gives the war history of David and David J. Files:

(*Copy*)

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1932.

In reply
Refer to O. R. D.

Respectfully returned to
Director
Department Archives and History,
State of Alabama,
Montgomery, Alabama.

The records show that one David J. Files, Sergeant, Captain Benjamin M. Long's Company, subsequently (1st) Company H., 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army, enlisted September 23, 1861, at Camp Abbingdon, Tennessee.

This company subsequently became Company G, 50th Regiment Alabama Infantry, C. S. A., about April 1862.

Muster Roll of that Company for November 1, 1861 to April 30, 1862, only roll on file, shows him "Absent, sick on furlough, length and date unknown, granted at Iuka, Miss., by the M. D. R. Was 4th Sergeant from November 1, 1861 to April 2, 1862."

Clothing was issued to him November 25, 1863.

The records also show that one D. J. Files, 3rd Lieutenant, Company C, 2nd Regiment Alabama Volunteer Militia, Confederate States Army, enlisted March 4, 1862, at Mobile, Alabama, by Capt. F. Dolhonde, for a period of 90 days.

Company Muster Roll for March 4, to May 4, 1862, only roll on file, shows him present. He was paid June 30, 1862, for service rendered.

The records further show that one David J. Files, private, Co. E., 2nd Battalion Alabama Light Artillery, Confederate States Army, enlisted November 9, 1863, at Mobile, Alabama.

Company Muster Roll for August 31, to October 31, 1864, last on file, shows him absent, "Detail, Provost Marshall's Office, Mobile, September 6, 1864, order of General Gardner."

He was surrendered by Lieutenant General R. Taylor, C. S. A., May 4, 1865, and paroled at Gainesville, Alabama, May 11, 1865. His place of residence is shown as Mobile, Alabama.

(signed) C. H. Bridges,
Major General
The Adjutant General.
By H. L. T.

Wingfield

Joel Wingfield was one of a number of "gentlemen" who accompanied an expedition to Virginia in 1607. ("The First Expedition".) He married Mary Ann Garland.

Edward Mariah Wingfield, son or grandson of Joel Wingfield, was President of the Council and was Governor of the Colony. He was officially designated as "Mister," which at the time was a title of distinction.

William Jones married Mary Mumford (born, 1776, died 1828):

Their children:

i. Thomas, married Ann Wingfield, daughter of Edward Mariah Wingfield, name of mother unknown.
ii. William. No children. Both Thomas and William were educated at Eton.

Children of Thomas and Ann Wingfield Jones:

i. Elizabeth, married David J. Files.
ii. Anne, married Darius Curtis.
iii. Charles, married ..... Snodgrass.

Another record says:
Joel Wingfield married Mary Ann Garland.

Their children:

i. Elizabeth, married Joel Terrell. (Their child was Joel Wingfield Terrell, of Texas.)
ii. Ann, married Thomas Jones.

(It seems probable that Joel Wingfield, who married Anne Garland, was the son of Edward Mariah Wingfield and grandson of the Joel Wingfield who came over in 1607 to Virginia.)

Lucas.

The Lucas Arms.
From Burke's Peerage.
Argent, on a fess gules, six annulets; crest, out of a ducal coronet, a griffin, argent. Motto: Stat Religione Parentum.
Meaning: The fess symbolizes military belt, or girdle of honour; annulets symbolize fidelity; the silver of the shield, sincerity and peace; the red, military fortitude, courage, bravery and magnanimity; the crest, a griffin, vigilance; the gold of the crest, generosity and elevation of mind.

Both James Hervey Crenshaw and Mary C. ("Mollie") Files were descended from the Lucas family of Mt. Meigs, in Montgomery County, and it was through their relationship that they became acquainted.

For many centuries the Lucas family was one of prominence in Great Britain, where they had estates at Berwick-on-Tweed, in Norfolk, Essex, Durham, Cambridge and Cornwall. Members of the family were among the first emigrants to Pennsylvania and Virginia. They were related by blood or marriage to the families of William Penn, the Uptons, Moores, Fauntleroys, Slaughters, and others.

Some of the Lucas family located in Georgia. Mary Lucas, of Hancock County, Georgia, executed her last will and testament in that county on April 11, 1832. It was admitted to probate in Montgomery County in 1835 (Will Book 2, Old Series, page 37). In her will she describes herself as the widow of James Lucas and leaves practically all of her property to her son "William Henry Lucas".

James Lucas married Mary Lucas, his cousin. Their daughter, Sarah Lucas, married Dr. Nicholas Childers.

On Nov. 3, 1846, there was admitted to probate in Montgomery County the will of another Mary Lucas (Will Book 3, page 40). This will is very voluminous. She gives to her daughter, Jane W. Freeney, all of her personal property, her home in Mt. Meigs, many slaves, etc. Among other specific bequests are two to "her grandson, James W. L. Childers" and to "her granddaughter, Mary E. Files". The will is dated July 23, 1846. In the settlement of the estate of this Mary Lucas, Dec. 4, 1848, by James D. Freeney, Executor, it is shown that Mary E. Files, Mary Holt,

Mary Ann Taylor, Susan A. Lucas, Martha T. Hitchcock, Wyche Hunter, Russell Hunter, John Lucas, James W. L. Childers and Jane W. Freeney were legatees of said estate ("Minutes", Probate Court, Montgomery County, Ala., No. 8, page 67).

The mother of James Hervey Crenshaw, Mariah Butts, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lucas) Butts, was through her mother great neice to Mary Lucas and William Henry Lucas.

Henry Lucas, son of the Mary Lucas who came to Mt. Meigs from Georgia, was named as sole executor in her will. He declined the nomination and another was appointed executor with the will annexed. He accumulated a large estate of lands and slaves and was generally reputed the first millionaire in Alabama. He died in 1860 and his will, which is quite lengthy with many codicils, is recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Montgomery County in Will Book 4, at page 272, et seq. The greater portion of his property is left to his nephews, James H. Judkins and John C. Judkins, either outright or as trustees for others.

PART TWO

CHAPTER I

WAR RECORDS

1. *Lester Chauncey Smith*

Honorable Discharge

Army Of The United States Of America

To All Those Who See These Presents, Greetings:

This is to certify, THAT by direction of the President and under the provisions of Section Nine of the Act of Congress, approved May eighteen, nineteen hundred Seventeen: Lester Chauncey Smith, Captain Engineers was honorably discharged from the military service in The United States Army at Camp Gordon, Georgia, on the eighth day of July, 1919.

A. B. Rosenbaum,
Brigadier General,
U. S. A. Commanding.

Military Record

Battles, engagements, skirmishes: Chateau Thierry, defensive June 1, 1918 to June 10, 1918. Chateau Thierry offensive June 10, to July 12, 1918. Soissons July 18-19, 1918. Pont-a-Mousson; St. Mihiel; Blanc Mont; Champagne, St. Etienne to Aisne; Argonne.

Medals awarded: Croix de Guerre—Decoration: Fouragerre Decoration.

Wound Chevrons authorized: None. War service chevrons authorized: Three gold service chevrons.

Remarks: Served with 2nd Engrs. Sept 1, 1917 to May 15, 1919; with 111th Engrs. from May 15, 1919 to June 21, 1919.

Captain Smith was transferred to the 111th Engrs. in order that he might come home, the 2nd Engrs. remaining in Germany for some time.

R. G. Sherrard,
Maj. Inf. U. S. A., Commanding.

The "Fouragerre" is only awarded to regiments whose colors have been decorated several times. The Second Engineers were entitled to wear this decoration.

Only the veterans of the Second Division who were present during BOTH the Soissons and Blanc Mont operations are entitled to wear the Fouragerre as an INDIVIDUAL decoration. (From the "Indian Head", published by the 2nd Division Association, Army War College, Washington.)

Captain Lester Smith was present at both Soissons and Blanc Mont. He is a contracting engineer with offices in New Orleans and Mobile—a member of the firm that built the State Docks at Mobile.

2. *William Henry Chambers*

William Henry Chambers volunteered in August, 1918, and was given a commission as second lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps. He was sent to El Paso the following November, and saw service in Mexico when the punitive expedition was sent across the Rio Grande.

He received his honorable discharge in December, 1919.

3. *William Jackson Smith*

William Jackson Smith enlisted in the 134th Field Artillery, in Barberton, Ohio, Sept., 1917.

Entered the Third Officers Training Camp, at Leon Springs, Texas, January, 1918.

Commissioned 2nd Lieut. N. A. March, 1918.

Sailed for France March, 1918.

Attached 101 Territorial Division French Army April, 1918.

Division Instructor, Saumur Artillery School, May, 1918.

Commissioned 1st Lieut. N. A. October, 1918.

Commissioned 1st Lieut. Regular Army May, 1919.

Relieved from active duty and placed on Reserve list October 13, 1919.

He is Vice-President and General Manager of the Southern Building and Supply Company in Montgomery, Ala.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE

State of Ohio
Office Of The Adjutant General

Division of War Records

To All Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the records of this office show the service of William J. Smith. in the World War to be as Follows:—

Army Serial number 1,167,753; NG; White; Residence at entry into service; 301 Seventh St., Barberton, Summit County, Ohio; Enlisted NG Silver Lake, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1917; Place of birth: Montgomery, Alabama; Age or date of birth 22 3/12 years.

Organizations served in, with dates: Headquarters Col. FA Ohio National Guard (Hq. Co. 134 FA) to discharge.

Grades, with date of appointment: Corp. Oct. 18/17; Sgt. April 19/18.

Engagements: None.

Served overseas from April 23/18 to Discharge

Honorably discharged July 11th, 1918, Cause: to accept commission.

Reported 0 per cent disabled on date of discharge.

Remarks: Commissioned 2nd Lt. F. A., July 12, 1918 from NG. Assigned to 151st Co. Transp. C; Hq. Det. T. C. at large to discharge. Principal Stations; A. E. F. Cp. Borden, Ga. Served overseas March 23, 1918 to September 23, 1919. Discharged October 13, 1919.

December 10th, 1931.

F. D. HENDERSON,
Adjutant General.

4. *Walter Bragg Smith*

HONORABLE DISCHARGE

State of Alabama
Office of The Adjutant General

To All Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the records of this office show the service of Walter Bragg Smith, in the World War to be as follows:

Army serial number 3,005,111; White. Residence at entry into service: 625 S. Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama; Inducted Montgomery, Alabama, on June 15th, 1918; Place of birth: Montgomery, Alabama; Age or date of birth: May 10th, 1892.

Organizations served in, with dates: Central Officers Training School Camp Gordon, Ga. to discharge.

Honorably discharged November 30th, 1918, Cause: Demobilization.

Reported 0 per cent disabled on date of discharge.

December 1st, 1931.

HARTLEY A. MOON,
Adjutant General.

Walter Bragg Smith is a flour broker with office in Montgomery, Ala.

5. *Eugene Bragg Smith*

HONORABLE DISCHARGE
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To All Those Who See These Presents, Greetings:

This is to certify, THAT by direction of the President and under the provisions of Section Nine of the Act of Congress, approved May eighteen, nineteen hundred seventeen: Eugene Bragg Smith, Captain Infantry was honorably discharged from the military service in The United States Army at Camp Gordon, Georgia, on the 12th day of July, 1919.

A. B. ROSENBAUM,
Brigadier General,
U. S. A. Commanding.

Captain Smith is a Cotton Broker, with office in Quanah, Texas.

Member of Dallas Cotton Exchange. Member of New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

6. *Junius Bragg Smith*

Military experience (shown in detail service in Regular Army, Natl. Army, Nat'l. Guard, Military School or other military training).

Enlisted May 1912, Montgomery, Alabama, Co "A" 2nd Ala. Inf. N. G. Promoted rank of Sergeant December 1914.

Honorably discharged May 1915. Enlisted July 1917 as Candidiate for Commission in 2nd Officers Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Actual service one month discharged account slight hernia (physical disability). Enlisted Pvt. 1 cl. A. S., S. E. R. C. at Montgomery, Ala. April 20th, 1918. Assigned actual service at Camp Dick, Dallas, Tex. May 24th, 1918, Pvt. 1 cl. A. S., S. E. R. C. Transferred to S. M. A., Ithaca, New York, July 16th, 1918, Pvt. 1 cl. A. S., S. E. R. C. Transferred to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas., Oct. 31st, 1918, Pvt. 1 cl. A. S., S. E. R. C. Transferred Taylor Field, Ala., Nov. 26th, 1918, Pvt. 1 cl. A. S., S. E. R. C. Transferred Kelly Field, Tex., Jan. 21, 1919. Commissioned June 2nd, 1919, 2nd Lt. A. S., S. R., upon completion of Primary Flying Training. Date of rank May 29, 1919. Date of commission June 2, 1919. Date of Acceptance June 2, 1919. This graduate completed the prescribed course of training as follows:

Completed prescribed ground training Oct. 19, 1919, passed R. M. A. test on May 29th, 1919, and was recommended as morally, physically, mentally and professionally qualified for appointment as Second Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps by a duly constituted board of officers. Specially qualified for: Reserve Military Aviator, Pursuit Pilot.

Approved: B. B. Buttler, Major, J. M. A., S. C. Commanding.

Date June 2nd, 1919.

P. S., I still hold a commission as 2nd Lt. in the Organized Reserve Corps Air Service, and have held one continuously since discharge from active service.

(signed) Junius.

Junius Bragg Smith is in the Real Estate Insurance business in Montgomery, Ala.

7. *Andrew Crozier Cameron*

Honorable Discharge

To All Whom It May Concern:

State of Alabama
Office of the Adjutant General

This is to certify that the records of this office show the service of Andrew Crozier Cameron, in the World War, to be as follows:

Army serial number, None; ORC; White; Residence at entry into service, 1231 South 21st Street, Birmingham, Alabama; Commissioned 1st Lt. MC, August 28, 1917; Place of birth, Alabama; Date of birth, August 12, 1879.

Organizations served in, with dates: Medical Corps, Principal Station; Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Training Camp; Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

Grades, with date of appointment: First Lieut. MC, Aug. 28, 1917; Captain MC, March 8, 1918 to Discharge.

Engagements, none; Serves overseas, none; wounded in action, no.

Honorably discharged December 10, 1918; Cause: For convenience of the Government, services no longer required.

Reported 0 per cent disabled on date of discharge.

February 19, 1932.

HARTLEY A. MOON,
Adjutant General.

Dr. Cameron is a practicing physician in Birmingham, Ala.

8. *William Francis Joseph*

HONORABLE DISCHARGE

To All Whom It May Concern:

State of Alabama
Office of The Adjutant General

This is to certify that the records of this office show the service of William Francis Joseph in the World War to be as follows:

Army serial number 4,756,825; White; Residence at entry into service: 414 Adams Street, Montgomery, Alabama; Inducted, Montgomery, Ala., on Sept. 6th, 1918; Place of birth: Montgomery, Alabama; Age or date of birth: 31 11/12 years

Organizations served in, with dates: Co. 1 Div. Bn. 1 to discharge.

Grades, with date of appointment: Private.

Honorably discharged January 2nd, 1919; Cause: Demobilization.

December 1st, 1931.

HARTLEY A. MOON,
Adjutant General.

William Francis Joseph is carrying on the Real Estate and Insurance business founded by his father the late E. B. Joseph.

9. *Pickett Chauncey Smith*

Honorable Discharge

To All Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify, THAT, Pickett Chauncey Smith, 3,274,167, Pvt. Engineers, unassigned (Hq. Co. 114th. Engrs.) THE UNITED STATES ARMY, as a Testimonial of Honest and Faithful Service, is hereby Honorably Discharged from the military service of the UNITED STATES by reason of Demobilization, Per letter A. G. O. dated Nov. 30, 1918.

Said Pickett Chauncey Smith was born in Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, when enlisted he was 30 9/12 years of age and by occupation a Draftsman. He had brown eyes, brown hair, ruddy complexion and was 5 feet 8½ inches in height.

Given under my hand at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, this 22nd day of May, One thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

N. R. Spraggins, Major Infantry, Commanding.

Enlistment Record

Name: Pickett Chauncey Smith, 3,274,167 Grade: Private.

Inducted June 27, 1918 at Montgomery, Alabama.

Serving in first enlistement period at date of discharge.

Prior service: None.

Non-commissioned Officer: Never.

Marksmanship: Gunner.

Qualification or rating: Not rated.

Horsemanship: Not mounted.

Battles: Meuse Argonne, October 3, 1918 to November 11, 1918.

Married or single: Single.

Character: I certify that this soldier's character is excellent.

Remarks: Soldier is entitled to travel pay. No A. W. O. L. or absence under G. O. 31-1912 or G. O. 45-1914.

Served with Cas. Co. 67 A 167, depot Brigade from June 27, to July 19, 1918. Served with 114th Eng. from July 19, 1918 to May 7, 1919. Served with Cas. Co. 2 Camp Shelby, Mississippi, from May 7, 1919 to date of discharge.

Signature of soldier: Pickett Chauncey Smith.

EDWARD B. BLANCHARD,
Capt. C. W. S.,
Commanding Cas. Co. 2.

The State of Alabama.
Montgomery County.

Office of The Judge of Probate

I hereby certify that the within Discharge was filed in this office for record on the 31 day of January, 1920, at 1 o'clock P. M. and duly recorded in Book 1 of Discharged, page 237 and examined.

CHARLES B. TEASLEY,
Judge of Probate.

Pickett Chauncey Smith owns and operates the Montgomery Blue Print Office in Montgomery Ala.

10. *James Terry Smith*

HONORABLE DISCHARGE

To All Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify, THAT, James Terry Smith (1,931,665), Sergeant Quartermaster Corps, THE UNITED STATES ARMY, as a Testimonial of Honest and Faithful Service, is hereby Honorably Discharged from the military service of the UNITED STATES by reason of Industrial Work per cir. 77 W. D. Nov. 21-18 Cir. W. D. 1918.

SAID James T. Smith was born in Montgomery, in the State of Alabama; when enlisted he was 24 years of age, and by occupation a Bookkeeper; he had brown eyes, black hair, fair complexion, and was 5 feet 7 inches in height.

Given under my hand at Aux Remount Depot 312, Montgomery, Alabama, this 15th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

K. J. SCHUMON
Major 2 M. C. U. S. A. Commanding.

ENLISTMENT RECORD

Name: James T. Smith, Grade: Sergeant.
Enlisted or Inducted April 1, 1918 at Montgomery, Ala.
Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge.
Prior service: None.
Non-commissioned officer: Aptd. Cpl. from Nov. 1, 1918, per letter Q. M. dated November 25, 1918, apt. Sgt. from Cpl. February 22, 1919, per par. 2 S. O. 15 Hq. A. K. D. 312.
Married or single: Single. Character: Excellent.
Remarks: Service honest and faithful. No A. W. O. L. No absence from duty under G. O. 31-17 or G. O. 45-14 W. D. 327 Inf. Camp Gordon, Georgia, from April to August 1, 1918. Aux Remount Depot 312 from August 3-18 to date of discharge.
Signature of soldier: James Terry Smith.

ROBERT L. FINLEY,
2d Lt. 2 M. C. U. S. A.
Commanding QM Detachment

The State of Alabama.
Montgomery County.
I hereby certify that the within Discharge was filed in this office for record on the 24 day of January, 1920, at 3 o'clock P. M. and duly recorded in Book 1 of Discharged, page 238 and examined.

CHARLES B. TEASLEY,
Judge of Probate.

James Terry Smith is in the Real Estate and Insurance business in Montgomery Ala.

CHAPTER II

War Letters from Capt. Lester C. Smith and Lieut. William Jackson Smith

France, July 1st, 1918.

Dear Mother:

It is rather quiet now, but an hour ago we had a good noisy celebration like an old time "Fourth", only more so. Doubtless you will read all about it in the papers and learn that we are "heroes". Everybody seems intent upon making heroes of us All the papers are full of our wonderful deeds and all our allies are singing the praises of the Second Division. I learned from the New York Herald a few days ago that we had already licked seven Boche divisions and were arranging to lick seven more. In the same journal, however, I saw the German statement that one Boche regiment had annihilated our Division Some few, it is said, escaped by surrendering or in flight. Now it so happened that I was counted among those present in the late unpleasantness, let us call it. I have neither surrendered nor fled, nor have I impeded the progress of any Boche bullet; nor am I conscious of having licked, or seen licked, any seven German Divisions But I do know that we have met them, stopped them, and then driven them back a bit. And this driving process has not been exactly a Sunday school picnic, for be it known that Mr. Boche knows this game thoroughly and plays it hard. But we got the best of this round beyond all doubt, and it's given us a lot of confidence—though not over-confidence. And it's taught the Germans a thing they'd never believed—that the Americans will fight.

Perhaps without offending the censorship rules, I may tell you a few of the things that have happened to me during the past month. Well, on May 30th I was located at a peaceful little town, S. W. in F., when I saw a French newspaper which stated that the Germans had found a weak place in the line between Soissons and Reims and had broken through and were advancing on Paris. It stated that this part of the line had been held by the British and some French Colonials. That afternoon while I was writing you, orders came that we were to move at 10 P. M.—

destination unknown. We moved that night on foot for a short distance, where we waited for trucks which came the next morning. All that day (June 1st) and the following night we rumbled along in the crowded "cammions" (motor trucks). Early the next morning I woke to find that my cammion had been ditched while I slept and, of course, the truck train had gone on. Soon, however, another truck came along and we piled aboard and soon reached the detraining point. There we stopped for about an hour while I collected some men of my company who had been delayed by breakdowns. Then we started to hike —it must have been about three or four in the afternoon when I reached the regiment. You can imagine that I was tired and hungry. The last meal I'd had was some bread and coffee served at the roadside the morning of the day before. Well I proceeded to wash in a nearby branch while the cook prepared the first meal in two days. Just as I had finished my ablutions the order came to "fall in". We were to go into line that night (June 2nd) and I had to leave without my supper. It took us nearly all night to reach our destination; as it was very dark, we were ignorant of the country and it was not safe to go on the roads as the Germans were shelling them. We had to cut across country and got lost once or twice, but finally reached our destination almost exhausted. After about an hour's sleep we began to dig in. Then followed several days of the same thing—work all night, a little sleep in the day time and short rations. Then one night we moved forward and dug in again. The next night (June 6th) we moved to another part of this sector where we were beginning a push. We marched all night under heavy shell fire and through some gas. Then we "dug in" in a wood the name of which you are doubtless familiar with, as it has been mentioned very frequently in the Communique during the last month [Belleau Wood]. The next day Fritz counter-attacked, but was driven off without much difficulty. We were three days in these woods during which time we enjoyed one meal. The morning of the third day we attacked. We had a quarter of a cup of cold coffee before going "over the top" and we'd had practically no sleep for three nights. The night before we attacked, Fritz had sprung a night attack. He was easily beaten back, but it was a wierd sensation, but those three days were crowded with sensations.

We hadn't time to dig regular trenches, of course, we simply had rifle pits about three feet deep with two men to each pit. Lt. Willey, a youngster from Iowa, who was attached to B Co., shared my pit. During a lull one day he showed me a picture of his girl and one of his mother and told me all about them. When we left .....Wood he was transferred to the other battalion. Two days later I was staking out some trenches when a runner breathlessly asked me where the dressing station was; I pointed it out to him and then looked down to see Willey following him, a big bloody bandage struck across his face. He could still talk a little out of one corner of his mouth and did not seem to think he was seriously hurt. I have not heard from him since; he was certainly a brave lad.

No, I can't even claim a wound chevron, though I had visions of it for one short moment. I was walking through a village that was being bombarded, when, Bang! a shell exploded about seventy-five feet in front of me and I felt a sharp sting in my right arm. Ah, thinks I, two weeks in a hospital, a BATH, FOOD, Sheets, and all those wonderful things one had back home. Then I carefully wiped away the blood, but alas, there was no blood. Then I picked up a ragged piece of the high explosive shell about the size of your thumb. It was almost spent when it struck me and had simply bruised my arm a little, hadn't even torn my coat.

(THE NEXT NIGHT)

We had quite a little show last night while I was writing you. Everything went off as per schedule. We took our objective and also some six hundred prisoners, including eleven officers. Our losses were very slight, but I am sorry to say that my friend, Captain Spalding, whom you may remember was one of my room-mates on the trip across, was wounded. It is feared that he will lose a leg. I hope that he will not be incapacitated as I consider him one of the most efficient officers in the Army.

Representatives of our division, a few from each unit, leave to take part in the 4th of July parade in Paris. It is considered quite an honor. You will probably see movies or pictures in the periodicals of the parade

I was rather embarrassed today. I was at B Brigade Headquarters, to which I have been temporarily attached,

calmly reading an ancient edition of the Saturday Evening Post, when in walked a French General and his immaculate aide. I just had time to call Lt. Pearson, who speaks French. Then Pearson went for our Brigadier-General and left me with the Frenchman, who, mind you, was none of your ordinary division commanders, but a corps general, all covered with gold braid and medallions, as I was covered with mud and dust. Whereupon his aide turned to me and made some polite remark, which I couldn't for the life of me tell whether it applied to the war or to the weather, so I held up my hands in token of complete surrender, and we grinned at each other's ignorance. I retired when the American General entered and the aide and I held some conversation in English, while the French General explained to the American General how wonderful we are. You know, sometimes I am almost constrained to believe that they really *think* so.

This long winded epistle seems mighty conceited, I know. I've filled many pages with yarns about us. But really I am not at all stuck up about all this,—it doesn't apply to me at all, but to the division to which I happen to belong. The division made a very good record, I think, and, of course, we are all proud to belong to it.

(Signed) LESTER.

France, July 4th, 1918.

Dear Hathaway:

I am going to celebrate this 4th by writing to you, though it may be rather short since it is now about 10:30 P. M. I've just finished censoring a lot of letters. These men write so many letters that I have to spend all my spare time censoring and never get time to write any myself.

Strange to say, this has been a "safe and sane" Fourth, comparatively. It has been the quietest day we've had for some time. However, there had been quite a merry party since the first of the month and so I suppose this is just the reaction. I suppose Fritz needs some sleep. He "gassed" us the other night and kept me awake all night and of course we gave him some of his own medicine.

I am glad to say, Hathaway, that our division (2nd) has made quite a name for itself during the past month. You have doubtless read of it in the papers, though of course

the number of the division was not mentioned However, you've heard of the Marines.....

A British General, who is familiar with the armies of the allies, said a few days ago, that *he* believed that ours was the *best* division on the Western front. This, of course, I believe to be flattery, pure and simple. However, today I brought out some presents that General Petain, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies, sent to be given to soldiers of the Engineers who have shown special valor. Of course the other branches of the service received the same. So you see we've made a rather good beginning, and now we'll have to live up to our reputation.

Please don't think I'm boasting. Personally I have done nothing to distinguish myself though I managed to "get by" with my duties under fire.

So far, I'm glad to say that I am absolutely unscathed. Once a piece of shell struck me but fortunately the force of it was spent and it didn't so much as tear my coat.

The past month has been a great experience for me—very hard and very disagreeable at times, but a wonderful experience. I've seen enough to write about for the erst of my natural life.

I received a letter from Jack a short while ago though he had misdirected it, and hence it was over a month old. He is quite a long way from here but if it is possible for me to get a leave of absence I want to go and see him.

July 30, 1918.

Dear Hathaway:

I wonder if you can understand why I have not finished this. This is the first opportunity I've had to write anything since the fourth. I hope mother has not been worried about me. I've been fortunate enough to be in the midst of everything that has happened to American troops since May and have come out absolutely unscathed. We are very much elated over our last blow at Heinie. We certainly outwitted him and fought him this time. It would have done your heart good to see the long lines of prisoners coming in. For the most part they loked as though they were glad to have it over, though one Colonel was very haughty and looked as though he could hardly bear the shame of being captured.

I am enclosing some papers taken from the dugout of a German officer. What became of Herr Lieut. Otto Mull, I do not know. He left his dugout very hurriedly an hour or so before I arrived. They may interest you.

Our Division has won a great name for itself. And don't think I'm boasting when I say that they deserve it. Personally I have done nothing deserving of praise but I have seen our men go into action. Their courage is superb. And I believe the same is true of all other American soldiers. It is a wonderful sight to see them march unfalteringly through a heavy barrage. Some were killed and others wounded but the rest of them went on without wavering and captured their objective. And the wounded limped back to the dressing station because they couldn't go ahead with their comrades.

I'll tell you of an interesting sight I saw a few days ago. An American soldier who was wounded in the foot was bringing in a Boche who was shot in the arm. They had their arms around each other and were babbling along like brothers. Then they started past a little stream and the American made the Boche understand that he was thirsty, so the latter carefully helped the American sit down, picked up a can with his good arm and strutted down to the stream on his two good legs After each had refreshed himself they continued their journey towards the dressing station. It was certainly a picture.

I received another letter from Jack. Must stop now and answer it.

With love for all, Yours,

(Signed) LESTER.

Lester C. Smith, 1st Lt. 2nd Engineers.

France, Aug. 8th, 1918.

Dear Mother:

I don't remember just what I wrote last. I meant to write you all about the drive—The Victory—but I don't remember now whether I did or not. Anyway, WE started it. Can you imagine how it feels to be loaded in trucks (20 to a truck) at 6 o'clock one evening, to ride all night and half the next day, get off the trucks and march the rest of the day and the greater part of the night, then to lie down in a mud puddle in the middle of the wood and sleep the sleep of the tired and hungry for about two hours

while a hard rain beat in your face and soaked you through, and then—up and at them. And the worst of it was that the orderly lost the lunch for the officers and we had practically nothing to eat. Poor fellow, he himself was lost the next day!

But we knocked the spats out of them. We made ten kilometers the first day and three or four the next and the Lord knows how many prisoners. It was glorious! I am enclosing a few papers which I took from a very comfortable dugout of a Boche officer, who had left it very hurriedly. I don't know whether my friend was fortunate enough to be captured or not. That night we dug trenches which we held until about nine o'clock in the morning, when we attacked again. The engineers dug the trenches and then held them but only a few went over with the morning attack. We remained in the trenches all day. At daybreak about twenty Boche aeroplanes came over and hovered over us all day, only going back for more machine gun ammunition. Our aviators were fighting the battle of Paris, flitting from cafe to cafe, as usual; when it comes to swagger, our aviators have it all over the Boche but—well, don't believe the stuff you read in the home magazines. To resume the yarn, friend Boche peppered away at us with his machine guns all day. He would sail along leisurely sometimes not over one hundred yards above us—It looked as if you could hit him with a rock. It was rather an unpleasant situation lying flat on your back in a trench while a Boche machine sails over you with his impudent "put-put-put" (like a typewriter in high gear) and you know that each "put" is meant to be the death of you. Fortunately, though, his aim was rotten—I don't think the planes got a single man in my company, though two or three were wounded by machine gun bullets. I feel sure that these bullets came over from ground implacements.

By the way, I won that two hundred francs from Jess Ganes. It happened this way—you know Jess wears his ears "a la aeroplane"—they stick out like wings perpendicular to his head. Jess insisted in flopping his ears up above the trench and succeeded in stopping a piece of shrapnel with one of them. Well, he remembered our bet, in fact I began kidding him about it, and as he wasn't hurt much he refused to go back to the dressing station to have

it treated. He contended that it wasn't a real wound, just an accident. He has since been recommended for the Military Cross, because he refused to leave his men and take medical treatment when the first aid station was full of men who were badly wounded. But the real reason of Jess's heroism is that he didn't want to pay me that two hundred francs. Well, Jess got his Croix all right, it was a Croix de Guerre instead of a Medal of Honor, and the lucky devil is going home in a few days.

There are thousands of tales I might tell you but I must hurry to other things. I have been made regimental adjutant—a most unenviable honor under the present conditions. I had hopes of coming back to the States as Instructor for two or three months—many of our officers are going back, but the Colonel says he is going to keep the "best"—that's just by way of consolation though. I am just in the process of taking over the job, I'll write you more about it later.

MANY DAYS LATER

This is the deuce of a job. I'm at it from seven A. M. to ten-thirty P. M.; that's why I haven't finished this before.

(The rest of the letter is purely personal.)

Somewhere in Luxemburg,
The day before Thanksgiving.

Dear Mother:

You will probably be surprised to learn that I am now in this queer little country, the Duchy of Luxemburg. We passed through part of Belgium on our march and of course we received a royal welcome. Every one had the flags of the allies flying from their houses and greeted us with "Vive l'Amerique". One little village at which we stopped overnight sent out a party of young girls who met us about a mile from the town. At the entrance to the town they had erected a sort of gateway out of evergreens. At this point the priest made a speech of welcome—in French of course. The attempts of the natives to make American flags were amusing and pathetic as well. In some of them the white stripes were very wide and the red ones very narrow, and they had from one to eighteen stars. Some of them had flowers instead of stars and a few of them had polka dots. All of course were

home made and showed an earnest effort to show their appreciation for our soldiers. We were rather apprehensive of the kind of reception we would receive in Luxemburg. We felt that everybody was pro-German. However, at the first town at which we stopped the old priest came out to welcome us and a lot of young girls marched in front of our column and sang their national air. In the town where we now are a large arch has been erected with a great banner over the top—on which is written "Welcome to our Deliverers". On the whole the people have received us well. I have an excellent room at the home of an old German, while our "mess" is at the home of M. and Mme. Vrbes. The Madame lived for a while in Chicago and speaks good English while Monsieur Vrbes speaks French as well as the Luxembourgevois. The language of Luxemburg is a mixture of German and French as best I can make out. It is only spoken—the written language is German. Today I went to the city of Luxemburg which is a beautiful little place. We went into a cafe where we were told Martini cocktails could be bought. The waiter spoke neither English nor French but he unstood "Martini" and shook his head. Then he handed us a piece of paper on which was printed, Try our "Crawl On Your Knees Oudt Cocktail". We had quite a laugh over it. Our mission in the city was to purchase some supplies to put on an extra spread for Thanksgiving. We were to meet at the truck at 4 o'clock—but some of the men were late. While I was waiting some school children came up and one of them asked me in French for a "cartruche" (cartridge). I searched for a souvenir to give her (she was a little girl perhaps ten years old). Then she showed me her text book of English and I made several of the little girls read English for me. After a few minutes I looked around and there were about twenty children who were all laughing and chatting in their Dutch, and a lady of perhaps 35 or 36 years old was leaning over my shoulder. It turned out that she spoke English and had relatives in the states. We had quite a conversation. Later on a kind old lady told us to beware of pickpockets as there were many around. It is quite an experience to be around here. One sees so many different kinds of people and hears so many different languages For instance I have in my pocket coins of the French Em-

pire—the French Republic, of Belgium, of England, of Italy, of Germany, of Luxemburg. This is not a collection—it is simply the change in my pocket after a day's shopping. I am sending a couple of Boche helmets to Files and Jack. Give the enclosed Mark to Hathaway. I am naturally very much interested in when we shall go back to the U. S. I am afraid it will be a long time though. The National Guard Divisions will doubtless work their political pull and get home first. However our division (the 2nd Division) has seen more fighting than any in France—more even than the 1st Division and we think we deserve some consideration. Now that there is only police duty to be done along the Rhine we want to go home. Tomorrow (it is Thanksgiving now) our regimental colors are to be decorated with the Croix du Guerre. We are the only regiment of Engineers in the U. S. Army in France who have been decorated. A few of the infanry regiments have won it. We are quite proud of our record.

December 12.

We have reached the Rhine. This part of Germany is quite beautiful and we are very comfortably situated. It is rumored, however, that we will move to Coblenz or that vicinity. A few days ago we passed through Ahmeister where all the Apollinairis water comes from. It seemed strange to get perfectly good Apollinairis from an ordinary well. I've had a number of interesting experiences. I'll tell you all about them when I come home. I have asked for immediate separation from the service but I am afraid it won't come soon. I've been through all of the fights or rather all of the campaigns that the American Army has fought this year—Balleau Woods, Chateau Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, the Champagne front with the 4th French army and the Argonne. And now I've marched from France to the Rhine. I think I've done my part now and I want to go home.

Here's hoping I'll see you before spring.

Affectionately,
(Signed) LESTER.

From the New York Times:

With the American Forces North of Rheims, Wednesday, October 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—Perhaps

the most glorious page of American military history in this war has just been concluded in the Champagne battlefield, in which two divisions of United States troops, (the Second, regulars, and the Thirty-sixth, Texas and Oklahoma troops) have done their unequaled and unheralded part of forcing back the German hordes facing the famous city of Rheims.

The work of the Americans was more notable because one of the American divisions, the Thirty-sixth, entered the terrific battle at an important point incomplete. Although new to fighting and without ever having heard shell fire before, the division withstood the most bitter German counter attacks without flinching. The efforts of the two units were so noteworthy that they were publicly praised in an order issued by General Naul, in command of the Twenty-first French army corps, with which the Americans were brigaded.

GENERAL COMMENDS THEM

The general said:

"On October 3 the Second American division, having arrived during the night in the sector of the Twenty-first army corps, attacked the fortified crest of Blanc Mont and captured it in a few hours, despite the desperate resistance of the enemy. In the following days it made an extended advance on the slopes to the north.

"The Thirty-sixth division, a recent formation and as yet incompletely organized, was ordered into the line on the night of October 6-7, to relieve, under conditions particularly delicate, the Second division, and to dislodge the enemy from the crests north of St. Etienne and throw him back to the Aisne. Although being under fire for the first time, the young soldiers of General Smith, rivaling in their combative spirit and tenacity the older and valiant regiments of General Lejeun, accomplished all the tasks set for them.

"To all the general commanding the army corps is happy to address the most cordial expression of his recognition and his best wishes for future service, but the past is proof of the future."

PLAYED SENSATIONAL PART

The history of the Champagne battle which freed Rheims, shows the sensational part played by the Americans. While the French were held up by strong German defensive positions the American Second Division attacked on a two-mile front west of Somme Py, broke through the enemy positions and rapidly advanced a distance of five and one-half miles, capturing the formidable heights of Blanc Mont and Medeah farm. This rapid advance turned the German positions, in the mountain region east of Rheims and forced them to make a rapid retreat.

The attack of the Second Division was preceded by the preliminary clearing up of the German first and second lines which were protected by wires. This operation was accomplished in a few hours. A general attack was launched on the morning of October 3. The Americans swept away all resistance and pushed ahead, speedily. They found that on the left flank the German line, known as the Tssen trench, was pouring in an enfilading re from machine guns, although this trench lay in the sector to the left; the Americans sent over detachments and soon conquered it.

ADVANCE WAS VERY RAPID

So rapid was the advance of the Second Division that the Americans had reached the German observatory on Blanc Mont before the German command in the rear knew what had happened. The observer on duty in the tower saw a large number of Americans approaching. Knowing that the Germans had planned a strong counter attack for the same morning, he wrote a message to his headquarters commenting on the progress of the German counter attack since large numbers of Americans could be seen coming up to the rear. He was captured before he could send the message.

During the day of October 3, the Americans made two advances of more than two miles each. The first was to Blanc Mont, and Medeah farm, and the second to the bank of the River Arnes in front of St. Etienne.

They advanced so far there was great danger of their being cut off and encircled. A French division was put in to straighten out the line. Its attack on the morning of

October 4 was retarded by enemy gas. But on October 5 the line was advanced to include the St. Etienne-Arfeuil road.—(From the New York Times.)

Saumur, France, Sunday, August 11, 1918.

Dearest Mother:

My firts week of teaching is over and I am very well satisfied with myself and my pupils. I have been very much complimented by the French Divisional Instructor on my method of teaching. Hope that I can continue to do as well for the remaining twelve weeks.

I saw the class of ..... *"c'est defendu a dire le numero"* leave today for training and it gave me an insight of these people that greatly increased my respect for them.

They were all young—many of them mere children—going into training for a war that they knew meant innumerable hardships and dangers, but they were all laughing and apparently as happy as though they were off to a picnic; and there was never a tear shed by their parents, although practically all of them have had some one very near to them lost in the war.

And the old Cure' of St. Martin sur Dive, a great friend of mine, was there with a smile and a handshake for every one of them. The Cure' has had five brothers killed himself, but is still the soul of cheerfulness.

I never realized the grandness and beauty of the Marseillaise until it was sung by the Cure's choir boys today. It is certainly the very spirit of France. These people were making the last sacrifice possible, and were happy in the doing. It is a pleasure to do all, suffer all, sacrifice all for "patrie". It makes one feel very small to witness such things, and to see old men and women bravely trying to simulate the old vivacity and gaiety, attempts that were really pathetic. To see such a spirit in people, after suffering as they have suffered, for four years, is truly wonderful—and never a word of murmuring, or complaint. Such a people, or rather such a spirit, can never be overcome.

My classes keep me very busy, much more so than when I was a student, but I am very happy in my work, and expect to improve myself greatly during the course.

Still no word from Lester—I feel sure my letters must have miscarried or that I addressed them wrong. Wish

you would send me his correct address, and ask him if he has heard from me.

Excuse numerous mistakes—I am very tired tonight and find it hard to keep my mind on anything.

Loads of love to all.

(Signed) JACK.

Saumur, France, August 28, 1918.

My dearest Sister:

I have wanted to write you for quite a long time but my duties have been so arduous that it seems that I have no time for anything but work.

I feel very keenly the responsibility of my position and am doing all in my power to make good officers out of the students, so I find that this takes up most of my time.

Guess every one in the states is very proud of our men that have done such good work around Chateau Thierry. I know we are here. I would have given anything in the world to be there myself.

I have applied for a change of station after the end of my course here so I can get to the front. Of course, our work here is very important but it is nothing like being in the actual fighting. Hope I can get to the front some time in November.

I heard from Lester about a week ago. He has been in the fighting for the last three months, but came through without a scratch. It is strange what a difference there is between the army here and in the states. Over there every one is handshaking and string pulling for promotion and an easy job. Over here none thinks about promotion and none grumbles about their jobs, except those of us who are not allowed to go to the front and share in the fighting. I don't know of a single officer who would be willing to leave now and go back to the states.

This war is the greatest game in the world, and I wouldn't take anything for having a part in it.

I can't tell you how much I enjoy your letters. Mail from over there is the only tangible link between us and all that we hold dear, and hope some day to return to.

Loads of love to all of you.

(Signed) JACK.

CHAPTER III

Mrs. Eugenia Bragg Smith

(By Dolly Dalrymple)

"When your children come bringing songs . . . Alabama, they have forgotten the darkness," were the lines of Frances Ruffin Durham, selected by the publication committee of the Anthology of Alabama Poetry published a few years ago by the Alabama Writers Conclave as the dedication verse of the volume. These lines were wisely chosen and were indicative of the revival of literary output in the South after a long period of literary inertia.

Likewise were the verses of Eugenia Bragg Smith included in this delightful tome well selected, for Alabama knows no more charming contemporary poet than this lovely daughter of Alabama, who is spending several weeks in Birmingham as the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tyson, Mountain Brook.

Mrs. Smith is an Alabamian, a daughter of Capt. Bragg, who is famous in state history. Her home is in Montgomery where she takes a prominent part in social, civic, literary and religious affairs.

In talking with Mrs. Smith shortly after her arrival, she explained the occasion for her visit here.

"I came to Birmingham at this time to attend the executive board meeting of the Alabama Writers Conclave as I am serving as parliamentarian this year. I am planning to spend the autumn in Birmingham.

"Among my many pleasant anticipations is that of frequent contacts with your brilliant writers who are doing so much to advertise your city to the literary world. As an active member of the National League of American Pen Women, Alabama Poetry Society and Alabama Writers Conclave, I am deeply interested in their endeavors and expect to be benefited by my association with them while here."

Mrs. Smith is entirely too modest to say she is also state president of the League of American Pen Women, this being her second year in that capacity. Neither would she

admit she was president of Montgomery Press and Authors Club several years.

Someone has said it is the work of the poet to build a bridge between the world of objective reality that lies about us and the great cosmos of abstract truth.

Mrs. Smith's verses fulfill this requirement for true poetry for when we read her "Spring Songs," we are wafted for a time to that land of heart's desire, or "where the wind blows out of the gates of day" and the "fairies dance in a place apart."

"In Olden Days" one surrenders to the ancient magic that lies in rhythm.

In olden days, the ladies fair
Wore curls and puffs of powdered hair,
Any tiny patches black as night,
Upon their pearly skin so white.
With dainty skill they placed them there,
And 'round their arms and shoulders bare,
Wore find old laces rich and rare.
And, oh, they were a beauteous sight
In olden days.

With tiny waists drawn in with care,
And broad expanse of skirt aflare,
They danced the minuet in quite
A stately manner, eyes alight
For each heart was one of a pair
In olden days.

And again in "Out of the Heart" we find enjoyment in the simplicity of Mrs. Smith's style:

They say the sweetest songs of birds,
  Are sung when mates are hushed;
The sweetest perfume of the flowers,
  Is sensed when flowers are crushed;
And well we know the sweetest thoughts,
  The human mind imparts,
Are those that have their birth and live
  In depths of aching hearts.

THE TRAGIC TREE

Oh brilliant tree with top so red,
Is it really true what the old man said—
That your roots are nourished in a soil
That is soaked with the blood of a tragic broil
Of a tribal nation of long ago,
Who fought to the death with an ancient foe?

And can it be that the wintry cold
Congeals in your veins that stream so bold
Till the spring-time comes with its glad sunshine,
And warms your blood like rich old wine,
And you blossom forth with that vibrant hue,
Like drops of blood on the vivid blue?

Whatever you may symbolize—
From dreary swamps your branches rise,
Your top of red is a welcome sight,
That thrills the heart with a keen delight,
And stirs the mind with a fantasy
Of legends of antiquity.

This poetic expression, inspired by the trees of Alabama, is the work of Eugenia Bragg Smith. Mrs. Smith was a recent visitor in New Orleans, when she was the guest of her cousin, Miss Ethel Hutson . . . Ethel Hutson, one of the most loved women in New Orleans, scholar, artist, critic.

"The Tragic Tree," quoted, is Mrs. Smith's latest poem to find a place in collections; several of her verses have been set to music, and one 'O Come With Me,' won a prize in a state contest. Another poem, called "My Mother," first published in an Atlanta paper 25 years ago, has been printed and re-printed year after year as a Mother's Day poem.

From the New Orleans Item.

The following poem was dedicated to her daughter, Virginia Bragg Smith, now Mrs. John C. Tyson, Jr.:

YOUTH.

She looks forth with the eyes of youth,
And all the world seems wondrous fair;

The dainty bloom upon her face,
Might seem the reflex of her hair,
Of reddish ringlets full of grace,
Or maybe from the rosebuds there.

And those dark eyes of glorious brown,
That look into the far away,
One moment filled with girlish mirth,
And then the next perhaps dismay,
Are but the outcome of their birth—
A heart where innocence holds sway.

CHAPTER IV

LETTERS.

1

Copy of a letter written me by Mr. Samuel R. Spencer of Suffield, Connecticut:

Suffield, Conn., May 18, 1928.

My dear Mrs. Crenshaw:

Your letter to our librarian came to my attention a day or two ago, and I am venturing to write you because I remember that in my boyhood, about fifty years ago, Miss Jane Smith, of Alabama visited in my home. She was a girlhood friend of my father, Alfred Spencer and his sister Mrs. Bethena Pendleton, and I think she and my aunt corresponded as long as she lived. Your name and home made me wonder if you were not some of her kin and I thought I would write and ask you.

There are no Smiths of that family in town but I am quite sure that I could give you some interesting information about the early generations. Their farm adjoined the Spencer farm which we still own.

The Sheldon History is most authoritative about early Suffield, but I am afraid you will find it rather dry reading; the Town published another book "Suffield" in 1920 which is much more gossipy and readable. The Library still has a few for sale at $1.75 post paid, so if you care for one let me know.

Why don't you come up here sometimes and view the scenes so familiar to your ancestors?

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Samuel R. Spencer.

Mr. Spencer was elected Secretary of State of Connecticut when Hoover was elected President in November, 1928.

I have had several other very pleasant letters from Mr. Spencer, in one of which he told me of the death of Mr. L. G. Allen, Town Clerk, who gave me much information about my ancestors.

2

Copy of a letter written me by Mr. Spencer July 13, 1928:

Suffield, Conn., July 13, 1928.

My Dear Mrs. Crenshaw:

Your are probably wondering why on earth I do not answer your two letters of inquiry, but since the first one came I have been to Kansas City helping to nominate the next President (?) and after that I went to my Yale reunion and since reaching home have been busy catching up the loose ends.

Probably we dont agree about the next President, and yet, from what I hear, some Southerners are not too happy over Smith, so perhaps your New England ancestry will assert itself and persuade you to vote for Hoover?

At any rate I have been looking over the records this P. M. and can tell you some things; for instance where the old home used to be; just east of our own farm, as I thought; and if you ever come to Suffield and I am not here to show you, ask some one to direct you to the ruins where Samuel Austin's house was burned near the South Street School House and you will then be on the very farm where your Grandfather lived. The house was burned about 1846.

Your Hathaway line Elizabeth, Joel—Joel—Samuel leads directly to that Samuel mentioned in Sheldon's p. 269, and the Burbank—Hathaway home pictured in "Suffield" p. 166, and was lived in by descendants of his son, Asahel Hathaway, for many years.

The Pomeroy, King, Granger and Rowe families have all been prominent here and there are published large genealogies of the first three which I think would give you a good deal of information about them all.

Eliphalet Spencer was my great great uncle and left Suffield in 1772. Mrs Albert Beveridge of Indianapolis is a descendant of that line and a most charming person.

Your grandfather sold the farm here in 1835, does that date fit O. K.?

In re a copy of the 1870 celebration, there were several in the town vault some fifteen years ago but I could not locate them today, but I will keep my eyes open and if any show up I will mail you one.

Hope all this rambling information will prove of interest to you and if you have any more questions to ask I will be glad to answer them if I can.

Very truly yours,
(signed) S. R. Spencer.

The Eliphalet Spencer referred to in Mr. Spencer's letter married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Ichabod and Elizabeth Stedman Smith on March 2nd, 1757.

Their children were:

i. Eliphalet, born January 1st, 1758. Father of General Ichabod Smith Spencer, of Canisteo, New York.
ii. Phineas, of Canisteo, New York, August 2, 1759.
iii. Ichabod, born February 1, 1762 (Father of Reverend Ichabod Smith Spencer).
iv. Elizabeth, January 8th, 1764.

Mr. Spencer sent me a copy of the 1870 celebration which contains the following letter from Grandfather Smith to the Committee.

(Copied from the "Celebration of the Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the Town of Suffield, Connecticut.")

3

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 19, 1870.

Hon. Daniel Norton, Chairman.

Dear Sir:

I have delayed a reply to your invitation to meet the "Sons and Daughters of Suffield" at the celebration of their bi-centennial anniversary, hoping I might be able to be present; but that I find will be impossible and I can only express my regret. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to greet once more the friends of half a century, and their descendants, and unite with them in celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of our old mother. I am proud of being remembered as a son of Suffield and of being worthy of an invitation to meet her distinguished sons and unite with them in their festivities.

Nearly forty years ago I left her to seek my fortune in a distant land; but I have never ceased to remember her with pride, and to feel a deep interest in her welfare and

the welfare of her children. I trust I shall ever so remember her "till my right hand shall forget its cunning."

But two hundred years! How long! and yet how short, when I remember that I have seen more than one fourth of them roll away. What changes have been wrought within my recollection! How many loved ones have passed away to return no more! In your cemetery sleeps the dust of my parents and ancestors, with many dear friends. I confess to a feeling of sadness at the recollection.

Thanking you Mr. Chairman, and through you the Executive Committee—several of whom I remember as the friends of my youth—for your kind invitation, permit me to hope that the future history of "old Suffield" may be even more glorious than its past, that its record of bright names may be even more illustrious than the preceding one, that her "sons may be as plants, grown up in their youth, that her daughters may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace; that her garners may be full, affording all manner of store" and that the happiness and prosperity of her children may continue to the end.

I am, my dear sir,

Very truly yours,
(signed) William H. Smith.

4

Letters from Elizabeth Hathaway Smith to Her Son, William Henry Smith

Copy of a letter from Elizabeth Hathaway Smith to her son William Henry Smith:

Suffield, July 19, 1828.

Dear William:

It is with pleasure I improve a moment in writing to one I so dearly love, although you may think I have long neglected to write, which I confess I have, but it is not because you are absent from my mind, if you are from my sight.

I have many anxious feelings respecting you, fearing you might be sick, and as you are some distance from me that thought is painful; but I think Mr. Spencer would do me the favor to write.

I have heard nothing from you since Jane returned, she said you were well. I will say to you I hope I may never have one trouble added by your misconduct, William. I must leave you in the hands of that God who alone is able to keep you secure from harm; to Him may you look for pardon and sanctification, to Him may you pray to be guided through this fleeting world.

I would now say something respecting the family; we are all now in comfortable health at present. Henry was attacked with bleeding at the lungs in April, he has since had two slight turns but he has so far recovered his health as to be able to assist in gathering our grain which he secured from rain, though the season has been uncommonly wet; there is a great part of the grain much hurt by the wet weather. Lester has been very sick but now enjoys better health than he did last summer.

Jane says "tell William I am a good girl and go to school and get my lessons in geography".

When you do write me I wish you would write me a long letter, not be so saving of your pen and ink; if you can think of nothing to say else, describe the town where you live. I have wrote a lengthy letter and not a profitable one.

Henry says you must write to him. I must conclude with my best respects to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer. Our friends and the Spencer family all well. I have not time to correct mistakes. I hope no one will see this letter.

Yours affectionately,
Elizabeth Smith.

(The Henry mentioned in the foregoing letter must be her brother Henry Hathaway, whose death is recorded in the old Smith family Bible).

Copies of letters written to William H. Smith by his brother Ichabod Lester Smith and his mother Elizabeth Hathaway Smith follow.

5

Suffield Conn., Jan. 12, 1829.

Dear Brother:

Good evening, I now have an opportunity to write you a line. My health is not very good this winter.

Henry has been sick most of the winter. We all want to see you very much. We have not had any snow of any consequence yet.

When are you coming home? I some expected you with Homer. He went as far as Utica and it was so muddy that he could not get there. Jane says that if you will come home she will give you a sugar lady. Sylvester sends his compliments to you.

Ichabod L. Smith.

Ichabod Lester Smith died before his brothers moved to Montgomery but I have no record of the date.

6

Suffield, Jan. 1, 1829.

Dear Son:

I received your letter with pleasure in which you mentioned that you had received an answer to your letter, for which I would say that Homer Austin set out for Camden and that region on Monday after I wrote you, and I sent by him a small bundle, which I thought he would deliver to you himself and tell you how we were and that would answer all purposes, but it seems he was prevented by the riding being so bad from home, he accordingly left the things at Mr. Spencer's. You did not mention that you had received them. I wish you would when you write again.

Henry was very low after Homer went away; we did not think he would continue but a very short while; he is better but his health is very poor, and Lester's, otherwise the rest of the family are well.

You little know, dear William, the anxiety I have for you, thinking that at this inexperienced age you may be led into all manner of vice. At the thought my heart is pained within me, but all I can do is to commit you soul and body to the care of Him who is able to keep you, and which I hope I do daily, hoping that your life and health will be precious in His sight.

We have very interesting meetings, the minds of many are very solemn, they seem to be saying "what must I do to be saved". You must write respecting the meetings in that place and whether you feel interested in them.

You mentioned that you wished me to send you a paper. If you wish to have them for a year you must ask Mr. Spencer, perhaps he will not be willing to pay postage, if he thinks best you can mention when you write again and I will send them.

I hope you will come to Suffield in the Spring if it is consistent.

I am making a lengthy letter and would only say to you more, that the friends are all well and send their respects to you.

Give my best respects to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, tell them that their friends are all well and wish to be remembered to them.

This from your affectionate mother,

Elizabeth Smith.

Written below in pencil, "Being dead yet speaketh". I suppose my Grandfather Smith wrote it, as she was his mother.

CHAPTER V

SUFFIELD

On Monday afternoon, September 23rd, 1929, Files and I left New York, where we had spent a week, for Suffield, Connecticut. It seemed like a dream come true, for I had so longed to go there.

We stopped over at New Haven, as I felt especially interested in Yale University since several of our early ancestors were educated here and much of the data we have was obtained from the librarian at Yale.

The new Yale library which has been under construction for a year and which will require several more years before completion, is a most beautiful building. After seeing the University buildings we drove out to the famous Yale Bowl. Our drive took us by the oldest church in New Haven, a beautiful example of Sir Christopher Wren's architecture, built in 1639, and in a perfect state of preservation. It is located on the "Green". I particularly enjoyed the visit to the city of Elms.

We left for Hartford in the afternoon, reaching there about the time of the marriage of John Coolidge, son of President and Mrs. Coolidge, and Florence Trumbull, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Trumbull of Connecticut, and found all hotels crowded with wedding guests.

We took a walk before dinner and saw the old Thomas Hooker Church, built in 1640, with the burying ground in the rear. It was very quaint and the epitaphs most interesting.

In the center of the town, built on the old meeting house yard, with a view to the river, lies the beautiful old State House, designed by Charles Bullfinch. It was here the historic Hartford Convention of 1814 was held, in the exquisitely designed Hall of Representatives, and it was here that LaFayette addressed the citizens of Hartford in 1825, and Foch made an address after the world war.

When the new Capitol was occupied the old State House was turned over to the City, and was used as a Municipal Building until 1915. The Colonial Dames with other appreciative citizens saved it from being demolished for ma-

terial uses and it is kept open for sightseers and special assemblies.

After dinner I telephoned to Mr. Spencer at Suffield. He told us to come out on the eight-thirty bus the next morning and that he would meet us at his corner, which he did. He took us directly to his home to meet his wife, who is most charming and showed rare tact, when she said that she had always regretted that she was not born in the South.

After a short visit there he took us to the old Ebenezer King home built in 1719, and which is on the opposite corner from his home. He now owns this old place and it has been kept in its original state; beautiful panelled walls, shell topped corner cupboards, mantle and furnishings all looked as if we might have stepped back two hundred years.

From there we went to the oldest Hathaway place, which is across the street and about a block below Mr. Spencer's home. The woman now living there was too ill to permit our going through the house, much to our regret. It is a very quaint, pretty old house, New England farm house type, well painted and kept up.

Suffield is beautiful, with very wide streets, and houses set two or three hundred feet back on broad, beautifully kept lawns. All houses are of clapboard, painted white. I asked Mr. Spencer if there had been many fires, as there are practically no brick houses in Suffield. He said the houses are all so far apart and are kept in perfect repair so they have had very few fires. Their aim is to keep Suffield as it was two hundred years ago. The churches, houses, and all buildings are the quaintest I have ever seen anywhere.

He showed us the Granger, Pomeroy, Rowe and other Hathaway homes, which are all built along the same lines, the New England farm house type, except the Hathaway mansion and this has been so added to that there is nothing left of the original type. We drove a few miles out to the old Spencer home where his ancestors for generations had lived, and which adjoins the old Smith home. This farm is beautifully located on Feather Street, which is on the ridge nearest the river. The whole place is bordered with very large old spruce trees and there is an avenue of these trees leading up to where the house stood, on a knoll. The house burned in 1846 and has never been rebuilt.

"Your ancestors were raised looking out on this", Mr. Spencer said, and it is indeed an inspiring sight. I felt as if I were on holy ground. The view of the mountains all around is very beautiful. Across the pike is a Pomeroy home and a little further on another Hathaway home. "They married among their neighbors", Mr. Spencer said.

Grandfather Smith was nineteen years old when his mother died, in 1833 (his father having died when he was only eleven), so at this tender age he was left the head of the family, consisting of himself, two brothers, and a younger sister. From the letters to him from his mother (some of which are copied in this book), we know that he worked in Camden, New York, living with Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Spencer, then in 1835 he sold the farm in Suffield and with his brother Phineas Chauncey, he moved to Montgomery. They both married Montgomery girls, had families and spent the remainder of ther lives here. Their only sister, Jane, remained in Suffield with relatives until she was grown, when she too moved to Montgomery. For many years she taught school, in her home which occupied the block on South Court Street bounded by Alabama and Scott Streets. "Auntie" as we called her, returned every year to Suffield and kept in close touch with her friends and relatives during her long life, dying at the age of eighty.

After we drove around among these old places Mr. Spencer took us to the Country Club, which used to be a stable, the hitching post and ring being in what is now the living room. The club used this building because of the location, on top of a hill, with the most beautiful views in every direction. Then we drove to Hartford (and I was very sorry to leave Suffield). I had the most reverent feelings which I cannot describe. The drive into Hartford, which was different from the way by which we went on the bus, was very interesting and he showed us several of the famous boys' schools, with which this country abounds. When we reached Hartford he took us through the Capitol, which is a very handsome building, and showed us the chair in the Senate Chamber which is made from a part of the Charter Oak. After showing us through the Capitol he told us to go to the Library across the street and tell Mr. Godard, the State Librarian, that we were his friends, and to ask him to show us the wills of my great

great grandfathers, Ichabod Smith and Joel Hathaway.

Mr. Godard was charming and eager to show us every attention, and I think especially so when he noticed Files' Phi Beta Kappa key (as he wore one also). He took us to the Archives department and had the clerk to get these wills and after we had looked at them and held them in our hands, he said he would have photostatic copies made of them and sent me as a "gift from the State of Connecticut".

The Ichabod Smith will was written in 1750 and that of Joel Hathaway in 1789. He told the Chief Clerk to show us "everything in the library" and asked if there were anything I would like especially to see. I asked to see the Revolutionary War record of Joel Hathaway, and sooner than I can write this the records of both Captain Joel and his son Joel, were handed me. The clerk said she would have these records copied and sent me, which she did.

She showed us the original Charter, which is framed and kept under heavy blue velvet curtains at one end of the "Hall of Governors". We saw the portrait of Governor John Cotton Smith, my ancestor, who was a most distinguished looking gentleman. The table on which Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation is in a glass case at the opposite end of the hall from the Charter.

When we left there we went to the Bank to call on Mr. Daniel Spencer, brother of Mr. Samuel Spencer, at his earnest request. He was in a conference, so we left cards, as we could not wait, meaning to go back if we had time. Mr. Daniel Spencer is older than his brother and sent us word that he remembered Grandfather and Aunt Jane so well and wanted to see us. I was very sorry that we did not meet him.

After leaving the Bank we went to the Wadsworth Athaneum to see the Hathaway heirlooms, presented by Miss Louise Hathaway, daughter of Asahel Hathaway. There are three large wall cases on the second floor filled with jewels, silver, china, and all manner of beautiful things, even a few very old dolls. I had hoped to see some portraits and although the attendant told me there were some miniatures in another part of the building I did not find them and being pressed for time we had to leave.

After a hurried lunch (it seemed such a pity to have to do anything so prosaic as to eat) we took a taxi and went to

Wethersfield, where Rev. Henry Smith was the first pastor of the first church in Connecticut. The old church is there (not the original one, but one of brick built on the same spot) and a very beautiful, quaint old church it is! The church was locked, much to our disappointment, but we went around to the back and in the burying ground we saw the graves of several of the older generations of our family.

The village green is in front of the church and a very old elm tree stands there and there also on the corner is the spot where Trumbull says, in his "History of Connecticut," "stood the home of Rev. Henry Smith, their first pastor, bounded on West by High Street, on East, by Meeting House Square."

There was a house there near the church owned by the D. A. R.'s, which we could have gone through, had we known it, but unfortunately we did not know it until we returned to the hotel in Hartford.

The letters from Dr. Godard and copies of the will which he sent me, also a little sketch of "Auntie" from "The History of The First Baptist Church" by Dr. Charles A. Stakely, follow.

"William Henry and Phineas Chauncey Smith of Suffield, Connecticut, came to Montgomery with Andrew Dexter in 1835, and after a few years their sister, Miss Jane E. Smith, followed them to Alabama. Finding teaching and church work interesting outlets for her talents, for over forty years, she dedicated the wealth of her personality and education to the children of friends and neighbors in her new home.

"Older members of this church and local descendants of that pioneer Smith family recall with pride her influential place in the life of the community, and her kinship both in spirit and family to that other Miss Smith, founder of Smith College at Northampton Massachusetts. Two sites of her school on South Court Street are well known landmarks to older residents."

(From "The History of The First Baptist Church of Montgomery" by Charles A. Stakely. Chapter 8, page 89.)

Her home and school occupied the block of South Court Street bounded by Scott and Alabama Streets.

CHAPTER VI

Old Wills

1. *Joel Hathaway*

State Capitol, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 26, 1929.

My Dear Mrs. Crenshaw:

Just a word to state that we have been pleased to send with our best wishes, under separate cover, photostatic copies of the will, inventory, and two distributions of the estate of Joel Hathaway, Suffield 1789, and will and distribution of Ichabod Smith 1750, both probated in Hartford Probate District, in those years when Suffield was in the Hartford Probate District.

When you are in the vicinity of Hartford again I trust you will take the State Treasurer's advice and visit the State Library again.

Very sincerely,
(signed) George S. Godard,
State Librarian.

The will of Captain Joel Hathaway is such a voluminous affair that I can only quote in part here.

"In the name of God, Amen.

I, Joel Hathaway, of Suffield, in the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, being by the goodness of God, of sound Mind and Memory, remembering that it is appointed for all Men Once to Die, Do this Twelfth Day of December in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Two, Make and Publish this my Last Will and Testament in the following Manner.

Principally and first of all I commend my Soul to God Who gave it and My Body to the Dust to be Buried in Decent Christian Burial, at the Discretion of my Executors hereinafter named, in full Hope and Expectation of a Glorious Resurrection, through the Merits and attonement of Jesus Christ. My Temporal Interest I dispose of in as follows, after my just debts and Funeral Charges are paid, Imprimis: I give and Bequeath to my Dearly Beloved Wife Joanna, the use and improvement of the North room and chamber in my Dwelling House, with one third part

of the kitchen and cellar together with onethird part of the Barn and the appurtenances belonging to the said House and Barn, during her widowhood, provided that my daughter Joanna always have liberty to live with her Mother so long as she remains single and unmarried. Also the use and improvement of one third part of my House Lot and one third part of the Meadow by Deacon Austin's, and likewise one third part of my Land on the plain, for and during the Term aforesaid, also one third part of my Household furniture, excepting what is hereafter given to my daughter Joanna. Also one Cow, one Horse, Half a Dozen Sheep forever. Likewise the Improvement of one third part of the farther Meadow for and during her Widowhood as aforesaid.

Then I Give and Bequeath to my Well Beloved Daughter, Sarah Smith, Ten Shillings, she having already received her proportion of my Estate.

Then I give unto my well Beloved Daughter Joanna, one Bed and Furniture, one case of Drawers, and half Dozen sway back Chairs, also Liberty to live in the North Chamber of my Dwelling House which I have before given to her Mother, so long as she remains single and unmarried; also one pair of Hand Irons, and so much in Meat, Cattle and Grain as to make up with the above articles £90, to be paid within one year after my Death.

Then I Give and Bequeath to my Well Beloved Son Joel, the one half of all Real Estate that I may be possessed of at my Death, except the improvement before mentioned, excepting also £55, to be first apspraised and set out to my Son Martin in Lands, and provided always that he pay out the several Legacies and perform whatever is hereafter Directed, by him to be Done; also one-half of what I have before given to my wife after her improvement shall cease. Then I Give and Bequeath to my Well Beloved Son Martin £55 in Lands to be first appraised and set out, also one half of all my Real Estate, of which I shall Die seized and possessed, excepting as before excepted, and with the same Provision that he pay Out the several Legacies and other things herein mentioned. Also one Half of what I have before given to my Wife after her improvement is out.

Then I Give to my Well Beloved Daughter Lucy, £40 to be paid in Meat, Cattle and Grain within one year after my Death. And the Residue of my estate of Every Kind I

do hereby Give to my Sons Joel and Martin to be Divided between them in Equal Shares, after they have paid and satisfied all my Just Debts and also paid and satisfied the Several Legacies before mentioned in Equal Proportion between them.

And I do hereby Constitute and Appoint my Wife Joanna Executrix and my said Sons Joel and Martin Executors according to the True Intent and Meaning thereof, hereby Declaring this and this only to be my Last Will and Testament; and do by these presents Revoke and make Void all other Wills by me heretofore made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the Day and Year above said.

Signed Sealed and Published by the. . . .as his Last Will and Testament.

(signed) Joel Hathaway.

In the presence of Alex King, Seymour King, Apphia Ellsworth.

Then follows the Inventory exhibited May 24th, 1790, the total amount being 724 pounds 14 S. 4 p.

Oliver Granger, Recorder (?) or Recorded.

Sam Hale.

Hartford County, Suffield, Dec. 4, 1789.

Personally appeared Apphia Ellsworth alias Apphia Fitzgerald, and made oath that she saw Joel Hathaway late of Suffield, Deceased, sign and seal and heard pronounce and publish the above Instrument as his last will and testament and that she Subscribed her name thereto as a Witness in the presence of the Testator and of Alex King Esq., and Seymour King who at the same time and in the Testators presence subscribed their names thereto as witnesses, and that she judged him to be of sound disposing Mind and Memory. Before me Simeon Granger, Justice Peace.

The Hon. John Bull of the Probate of Hartford.

Then follows the "Distribution of Lands" the description of which takes up four closely written sheets of legal cap paper and signed by the subscribed distributors.

Asahel Hathaway.

Amos Granger.

Suffield March 18, 1791.

In the lands given to his wife he mentions lands bounded East by the Highway, North by Samuel and Michael Gran-

ger's land, West by Highway and South on land set out to Martin Hathaway. Also four acres three quarters and thirty three rods of ground, part of meadow and upland lying West of the Road leading from Home Farm to Taintor's Hill so called. Bounding West partly on land lately deeded to Martin by Deceased, and partly on land set out to Martin, South on land set out to the heirs of Thomas Spencer, deceased, east on land set out to Joel Hathaway and North on Uriah Austin's land.

Also six acres of land part of said Home Farm lying South of said House and Barn and bound East on Highway, North on land set out to Martin, West on Amos King's land and South on land set out to Joel Hathaway.

Also set out to Joanna seven acres one half and Twenty six Rods of land lying in the Common Field on the Windsor field to Windsor, about one third part of Twenty three acres of land part of the Estate of the Deceased and for particular Description of the Meets and Bounds Reference is hereby had to the Records in the Town Clerk's Office in said Town of Windsor. Seven acres and one half and twenty six Rods of land lying in the middle of said twenty three acres. Dividing it Directly from North to South so as to leave Seven acres one half and twenty seven Rods of land on each side of it. Third of Twenty acres of land lying in the Common Field on Windsor Plain on East side of said Road and also one third of one other piece of land lying in said last mentioned field, containing six acres, and Two last pieces of land to be Divided in the same manner as said Twenty three acres on West side of Road, except the dividing line in said last pieces. Run East and West for particular Description of said last pieces. Reference is likewise had to said records in Windsor as aforesaid the above Described with one other piece of (illegible)

Two acres hereafter Described set out to Mrs. Joanna Hathaway to be and remain to her for her use and during the term of her Natural life, in full of her third or Right of Power in and to the Estate of her husband. Deceased.

Also set out to Mr. Joel Hathaway, eldest son of said Deceased, Five acres of land part of said Home Farm, Bordering East on Highway, leading from Suffield to Windsor, North on land set out to Mrs. Joanna Hathaway, West on land of Amos King, South on land lately deeded to Edward and Lucy Chapin by said Joel Hathaway. Also

fourteen Acres one half and Forty seven Rods of land part of the lot of land lying by said Road leading to Taintor Hill. Bounding East partly on Highway and partly on land set out tothe Widow, North partly on land set out to the Widow and partly on Uriah Austin's land, West on land set out to the Widow, South on land belonging to the Heirs of Daniel Spencer Deceased. Also seven acres one half and Twenty seven Rods of land lying on the West side of said seven acres; one half and twenty six Rods of land set out to the widow on the Windsor plain, in the Common field lying on the West side of said Road leading from Suffield to Windsor. Also six acres one half and Twenty seven Rods of land in the Common field on said Windsor plain, lying on the East side of said Road and is the South part of said Twenty acres, one Third of which is above Described as set out to the Widow.

Also Two acres of land in said last mentioned Common Field, and is the South part of said six acres, one third of which is Above Described as set out to the said Mrs. Hathaway.

Also set out to Mr. Martin Hathaway the Remaining part of said Dwelling House not set out to the Widow as aforesaid. Also Ten Acres through Quarters and Twenty seven Rods of land part of said Home Farm lying South of said three acres set out to the Widow, bound North on three acres, West partly on Highway and partly on Amos King's land, South on land set out to Widow, East on Highway—together with Barn and other buildings thereon standing, excepting such part as is set out to the Widow.

Also One Acre three quarters and Ten Rods of land lying in the Meadow, part of said land adjoining Taintor Hill Road, bound North on Martin's land, West on Uriah Austin's land, South on land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Spencer Deceased, and East on land set out to the Widow. And also said three pieces of land lying on Windsor plain and Common Fields containing the same number of acres and lying opposite said three pieces of land before described as being set out to Joel Hathaway. And also said Martin Hathaway is to have liberty of passing and repassing to and from said Dwelling House with the right of Drawing Water from the well near said house; carrying and laying firewood near the House and all other *necessary* privileges. And also a Right of way to pass and re-

pass Taintor Hill Road through the land set out to the Widow and Joel Hathaway to get to his land lying on the West side of said lot of land.

Also set out to Mrs. Joanna Hathaway Two acres of land, part of said lot last mentioned, bounding East on said Taintor's Hill Road, North on Uriah Austin's land, West and South on land set out to Joel Hathaway. And also said Joanna to have a right of way to pass and repass from said two acres (blurred) the land set out to Joel Hathaway to said Four acres three quarters and thirty three Rods of land set out to her, West of Joel's land.

The Above Description made by me the Subscriber Chosen as aforesaid this 6th Day of April A. D. 1791.

Asahel Hathaway,
Amos Granger.

2. *Ichabod Smith, Jr.*

Estate of Ichabod Smith, Jr., of Suffield, Conn.

Date 1750; No. 4960. Hartford Probate.

In the name of God, Amen.

The twenty fourth day of Sept. One thousand seven hundred and forty eight—nine. I, Ichabod Smith, Junior, of Suffield, in the County of Hampshire, in his Majesty's province of ye Massachusetts Bay, in New England, being sick and weak in body, but sound in mind and Memory, Blessed be God therefor, therefore and calling to mind the mortality of my Body, yt it is appointed for all men once to die and after death come ye judgment, and as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to Bless me withall: I give and bequeath it in the following manner and forever (viz); primarily and first of all I recommend my soul into the Hand of God yt gave it, and my Body to the earth to be decently Buried at the discretion of my executors hereafter mentioned, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the Almighty power of God.

My will and plaisure is that after my just debts and funeral expenses are all paid in, my dearly beloved wife shall Have all my movable estate, and the improvements of my home lot on which I dwell, till my son Ichabod Smith, III, shall come to the age of twenty-one years old and . . . She,

my said wife to have the improvements of the one Half of the said lot, and one Half of the House and barn during her, my said wife's natural life.

Second I give to my beloved son Ichabod Smith, III, all my home lot on which now dwell, with all ye building thereon and thereunto belonging in manner as follows, viz. . . . Ye one half of said name lot, (home), and ye one half of ye said building, as soon as he, my son Ichabod, shall come to ye age of twenty one years old; and the other half of said home lot with the rest of the building as soon as my said wife shall decease.

I give to my other two sons, namely Asahel Smith and Phineas Smith, the one half of my other lands on the East side of the country Road that leads from Suffield to Windsor, being my lot called Elott(?) lot, bounding West on said Road, South on Matthew Copley's, North on James Smith's, and East on Hall land; and also my plaint lot, so called, lying on the south side of said Copley home; and the other half of the aforesaid Lands I do give to my four daughters (viz) Elizabeth Smith Junior, Ruth Smith, Jerusha Smith Junior, and Anna Smith, equally to be divided between these four; and furthermore my will and pleasure is that my brother, James Smith, and my well beloved wife, Elizabeth Smith, be the only executors to this my last will and testament; in testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and fixed my seal, this day and date aforementioned.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and dictated by the said Ichabod Smith, Junior, as my last will and testament in presence of (signed) Ichabod Smith, Junior.

Nothaniel Pomeroy.
Jonathan Smith.
Joseph Smith.
Hartford County, Suffield, 16th of July, 1750.

Then personally appeared Nathaniel Pomeroy, Jonathan Smith and Joseph Smith, subscribing witnesses to the above written will, and made solemn oath that they saw Ichabod Smith, Junior, late of Suffield, Dec'd., sign and seal and heard him publish and declare the above written instrument to be his last will and testament; that he was of sound mind and memory in their judgment, and they all signed as witnesses in his presence.

Phineas Lyman, Justice Peace.

3. *John Hannon*

(Certified Copy on Record in City of Baltimore, Md.)

"I, John Hannon, of the City of Baltimore, being of sound mind and memory, do make this my last Will and Testament, to wit,

I give and bequeath to my dear wife, Margaret Hannon, all the property I have in the world, either in possession, reversion or expectancy, to have and to hold during her natural life, for the following uses and purposes, to wit, for the purpose of applying such parts of the rents, or interest arising therefrom, to the payment of my just debts, as may be necessary for their discharge, and to have and to hold the whole of said property for her own use and benefit, and to have the entire control of it during her natural life as aforesaid, and after her death I will that said property be divided equally among my three children, John, Henry and Margaretta Hannon.

Executed on this fourteenth day of October in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.

John Hannon."

Signed and acknowledged in the presence of King Hamilton, S. H. Coale and Mary Poor.

Baltimore County.

On the 20th day of October, 1820, came King Hamilton and Mary Poor, two of the subscribing Evidences to the last Will and Testament of John Hannon, late of said County, deceased, and made oath on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God, that they did see the Testator sign this Will and Testament, that at the time of his so doing, he was, to the best of their apprehensions of sound mind, memory and understanding, and that they, together with Samuel Coale, the other subscribing Evidence, thereto subscribed their names as witnesses to this Will, in the presence at his request, and in the presence of each other.

Sworn to in open Court.

Test, Wm. Buchanan, Registrar.

CHAPTER VII

Revolutionary War Records

1. *Ichabod Smith*

Ichabod Smith, Berwick Private Capt., Phillips Hubbards Co., Col. James Scammon's Reg't., muster roll dated August 1, 1775, enlisted May 8, 1775 service three months one day. Also company returned probably Oct. 1775, including abstract of pay to last of July, 1775. Also order of money in lieu of bounty coat, dated Dec. 21, 1775.

Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in Revolution. Vol. 14, p. 414.

Robert Granger from Suffield Conn. Lexington Alarm, 8 days. Conn., in the Revolution. Vol. I p. 23.

Robert Granger served under command of Capt. Ammy Trumbull in the Alarm in the year 1775 in their march to relief of Fort Edwards and parts adjacent.

Conn. Historical Society. Vol. 9 p. 95.

Samuel Granger Capt. Suffield, commissioned Jan. 1, 1777, resigned Dec. 24, 1777, in service from 1775. Samuel Granger enlisted March 29, under Gen. Phineas Lyman of Suffield.

Collections Conn. Historical Society. Vol. 2 p. 30, 238, 264.

In the Revolutionary war the following served from Suffield:

Samuel Granger.
Robert Granger.
Capt. Joel Hathaway.
Joel Hathaway, Jr.
Martin Hathaway.
Lieut. Simeon Hathaway and with him six sons.
Joseph Pomeroy.
Capt. Nathaniel Pomeroy.
Ichabod Smith Spencer (who however, did not live in Suffield though his ancestors were from Suffield).

2. *Joel Hathaway*

In letter from Dr. Godard he says: "I am enclosing herewith certificates relating to the Revolutionary Service

of one Joel Hathaway as found here in our official records, thus far indexed.

They go forward with the compliments and best wishes of the State of Connecticut, through its State Treasurer and State Librarian."

Conn. archives, Rev. war, ser. 1 XVI: 79.

Account of guarding cannon from Suffield to Litchfield contains name of Joel Hathaway, out six days, bore his own expense. Signed by Lieut. Josiah King. Suffield, Sept. 21, 1777. (This is Joel Hathaway, Jr.)

Same, XI:411a.

Account of the apprizement of blankets belonging to inhabitants of Suffield to be used in Continental service, includes blanket belonging to Capt. Joel Hathaway apprized at 1 pound sterling. April-May 1777.

Extracts from Suffield Town records, 1774-1784, p. 3:

July 4, 1774 at a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Suffield. . . Joel Hathaway appointed one of a committee to receive and transmit to poor of Boston all that may be contributed for their support. (Joel Jr.)

Same p. 5.

December 5, 1774 Capt. Joel Hathaway voted one of a committee agreeable to the 11th article of Association as recommended by Congress, namely a committee of inspection. Jonathan Trumbull Collection, doc. 17c.

In a return of 2nd. Conn. reg't., Continental Army, Dec. 13, 1779, Phineas Granger of Suffield, is recorded as hired by Joel Hathaway, Jr., and Martin Hathaway.

Conn. archives, Malitia, ser. 2, doc. 1107b.

Election of Joel Hathaway as Lieutenant of the first military company in Suffield, 1st reg't., confirmed by the General Assembly, May 1768. Conn. archives Militia, ser. 2, doc. 1565b.

Election of Joel Hathaway as Captain of the first military company in Suffield, 1st regiment, confirmed by the General Assembly, May 1771.

From Connecticut State Library. Hartford Sept. 24, 1929.

3. *John Files*

John Files 1st Lieut. His first service was under General Williamson, Col. Andrew Pickens, Major Reed and

Capt. Baskins, during the winter of 1777, through the summer of 1781, in the District lying between the Saluda and Savannah rivers. The company was commanded by Capt. Baskins, 1st Lieut. John Files, 2nd Lieut. Benjamin Lawrence. John Files was in the battle of Cowpens.

Second service: Capt. John Files was promoted to Captaincy after the capture of Charleston. He was in a skirmish in South Carolina, was taken prisoner, and murdered by the Indians. He was from District 96, Pendleton County South Carolina., served in company from Pendleton District 96 S. C. Revolutionary troops.

Mother Crenshaw (Mollie Files Crenshaw) joined the D. A. R's on this record.)

CHAPTER VIII

LETTER TO GRANDMOTHER SMITH

Augusta Ga., March 31st, 1861.

My dearest Pauline:—

Although I received no answer to my last letter written nearly a year ago, I have nevertheless determined to accept your very kind invitation and will make you a visit very shortly.

Never, you know, remarkable for extreme eveness of health or temper, I have felt this winter more ennuye than ever, and my physician has decided some change and amusement absolutely necessary, to combat the excessive depression and nervousness that a far too sedentary life has engendered.

Do not fear however, my dear girl that I am a confirmed invalid, and you with your many household and social duties are to be troubled by the whims and oddities of a hypochondriac.

No dear Pauline, you will find me looking almost the same, quite as cheerful and much more amiable than of yore—that is to say all this on the surface.

But I look forward with a sort of childish eager pleasure to thought of revisiting the scenes of my girlhood, and to having a renewal of our old pleasant intercourse;—some merry, racing chats with your dear self, a little brush and contact with the world in general, from which I have excluded myself since my return from Europe, but which I hope will lift the cloud and disperse the rust that I fear is settling down too permanently upon my spirits, thus affecting my health; or is it that too much confinement and too much thought has impaired my health and is now making my mind pay tribute? I don't know. Those questions are often too subtle for physician or philosopher to decide. Sufficient that mine has decided in my case that change, and variety, and gaiety are absolutely necessary to the reestablishment of a healthy equilibrium. And I don't know a single friend of yore, nor even one of later years, more likely to inspire me with a healthy cheerfulness of tone than your own dear self and family—I mean your sisters and brothers. And I expect to come away from you all

sounder in heart and mind than I have been for a long time.

I expect to pass a short time with poor dear little Betty, who has sent me repeated kind invitations; but that shall not be until you, dear, have bolstered me up considerably with your good spirits, for I really think the contact with any more sadness or suffering just now would kill me outright.

But I hope dearest Pauline, you will not let my coming at all disarrange your usual routine of domestic life. I should not feel you were doing me justice if you did; for you see I only write you a very few days previous to my starting, so as to not to quite take you by surprise, but yet to allow you no time to make preparations; and having knocked about the world long enough to learn a little diplomacy, I don't want to give you time to send me any excuses, for I'm certain to come if I'm wanted or not! But you can put me, dear, in the garret or the cellar, and I shall be alike satisfied, if only you will give me enough of the sunshine of your dear face and the music of your cheerful laughter.

By the way, did you receive your "Field and Fireside" regularly? I hope you did. I sent for Mr. Mann and told him about the omission myself. He sent me the receipt, which I forgot to send to you. I have it somewhere yet. I suppose however you thought it strange that I wrote so seldom for that paper, after all the trouble you took to obtain subscribers. But indeed it was not my fault. I was quite sick for awhile, but I continued to write. In May, Mr. Mann left the paper and was succeeded by a gentleman who had taken a great dislike to me and did not like to accept my articles. Besides that Mr. Gardner and I had quite a misunderstanding by letter, and after some angry correspondence I threw up in disgust my connection with that paper, and have sent my pieces to so many different papers that it is hard to keep the run of them. However I am endeavoring to make some arrangement with some one particular paper and when I do I will have a copy sent to all that subscribed to the "Fireside" through me.

But I must hurry to close my letter as I have a good deal to do for I want to leave here next Thursday morning, which will bring me to Montgomery Friday night. You

must not trouble yourself to come to the depot for me, because something might detain me till Friday, and I shall also be attended by a chevalier—my eldest nephew, down from his college at Athens, for a two weeks vacation. He graduates in June and expects to study law and settle permanently in Montgomery, and is glad to be my escort that he may have a day's glimpse of his future home before returning to his college. He is a nice young fellow and I shall place him entirely in your charge when he settles down among you all for good.

And now dearest girl I must close. Hoping by this day week to be chatting and laughing with and kissing you and your little ones—shall I add your august and esteemed lord?

I am with kindest and tenderest regard

Your devoted friend,

Harrie Herbert.

I wish I knew who her "eldest nephew" was. It would be interesting to know something of him, how he liked Montgomery and if he made a success of his life, and if any of his descendants are now living here.

CHAPTER IX

CRENSHAW ADMINISTRATION RECORDS

The administration of the Estate of Miles Crenshaw, deceased shown on records of the Ordinary's Office, Wilkes County, Ga., during years 1818-1822. On March 4, 1818, Patience Crenshaw, as guardian for children of Miles Crenshaw, deceased and individually, gave her consent in writing to sale of certain negroes. On April 17, 1818, Wm. H. Crenshaw, an administrator of the estate of Miles Crenshaw, deceased, petitioned the court for authority to sell personal property. (Minutes, 1818, p. 17.)

Various negroes allotted to widow and heirs of Miles Crenshaw by report of appraisers recorded in Book of Appraisements, 1824-28, page 57.

Settlement of estate of Miles Crenshaw was transferred to Taliaferro County in 1825 and final report of settlement is found in Book' 'B", Returns, page 43, Jan. 5, 1836. James H. Crenshaw drew Nancy and child, John, Solomon, Jacob and Irene.

On Nov. 20, 1838, James Hervey Crenshaw, of Crawfordville, Taliaferro County sold to Martha Griffin for $500 all that tract of undivided land known as Miles Crenshaw's land surrounded by lands of Moore, Lockett, Griffin and Mrs. Edwards, containing 232 acres, "my half of which is 116 acres." Recorded in Clerk's Office, Taliaferro County, Ga.

In the Tax Digest of Wilkes County for 1807 Miles Crenshaw assessed for 2000 acres, "Harden's Creek, adjoining John Edwards, granted to H. Cain."

Inventory of Sale of the personal property of the Estate of Jesse Crenshaw is set out at length on pages 6-9, inclusive, of Book and Inventories and Appraisements, Feb. 6, 1794.

I have in my possession the original order of appraisement of the estate of Miles Crenshaw, which is in the ancient English script and reads as follows:

Georgia.
Wilkes County.

By their honors the judges of the Court of Ordinary for said County.

To Robert Moore, David Lockett, Thomas Guest, Solomon Perkins and Andrew B. Stephens:

THESE are to authorize and empower you, or any three of you, to appraife the eftate of Miles Crenshaw, later of faid county, deceafed, in Dollars and Cents, fo far as fhall come to your fight or knowledge; you having firft taken an oath before fome juftice of the peace for faid county, well and truly fo to do, a certificate of which you are to return, annexed to the appraifement, and when you have the fame fo appraifed, you fhall return an inventory thereof, figned by you, or any three of you, unto William H. Crenshaw, admr, of the said dec'd, within three months from this date, together with this warrant.

Witness the Honorable Benjamin Porter, Esqr., one of the judges of the court of ordinary, this second day of March, 1818.

John Dyson, C. C. O.

On March 4, 1818, commission was duly issued to Robert Moore, David Lockett, Thomas Guest and Solomon Perkins, to make an appraisement of the goods and chattels of Miles Crenshaw, dec'd, as shall be produced by William Crenshaw, Administrator of said estate.

On March 4, 1818, the said appraisers made their report to the Court, appraising nine slaves and various other personal property at $7,648.00. (Book of Inventories of Wilkes Court of Ordinary of 1816-1822, pages 56 and 57.)

Further records pertaining to the administration of the estate of Miles Crenshaw are contained in the records of Wilkes County, Ga., as follows: Minute Book 1818-1822, pages 17 and 23; 27 and 28.

On page 257 of Land Grant Book "D", in Ordinary's Office, Wilkes County, Ga., appears a copy of a land grant to Miles Crenshaw, dated Oct. 3, 1808, of 103 acres, shown to be surrounded on the north by "Crenshaw's plantation."

Letters of guardianship were duly granted by the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County to Thomas Guest as guardian of orphan children of Miles Crenshaw as follows: William Crenshaw, Susan Crenshaw and Hervey Crenshaw.

(Book of Letters of Guardianship of Wilkes County, Ga., No. LL, pages 26, 27, 28.)

Letters of Appraisement were issued by David Terrell, Register of Probate for Wilkes County, Ga., on Feb. 29, 1792, to Sanl. Harper, Nathanl. Jackson, John Flint, John Connor and William Parker, to appraise the goods of Jesse Crenshaw as might be shown them by Precious Cain Crenshaw, administratrix of the estate of Jesse Crenshaw. The appraisers made a return showing a valuation of £81 17s and 3d.

(Original certificate from R. O. Barksdale, Ordinary of Wilkes County, Ga., dated May 25, 1931, in my possession.)

CONCLUSION

In the course of my research I have made some very pleasant contacts, become acquainted with some delightful kinspeople and I feel that I have made some good friends.

I have spent a good many years in collecting the data and statistics contained in the foregoing pages. They have been obtained from the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, from family Bibles and letters.

Everywhere I have met with such gracious co-operation that the work has been very pleasant.

If my little book should encourage others to search their attic chests for family records and put them in readable form, I shall feel that my work has been worth while.

F. Hopkinson Smith says: "It isn't always necessary to have a long line of gentlemen behind you, and if you haven't them or can't trace them, if you have pluck and grit you can get along without them, but it is comfortable to know that they once existed."

THE END

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